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UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912. SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 49

The THIRD DEGREE.

◆ ◆ ◆ By ◆ ◆ ◆

CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER VI.

The door slammed, and Underwood returned to the sitting room. Taking no notice of Howard, he walked over to the desk, slowly selected a cigar and lighted it. Howard looked up at him foolishly, not knowing what to say. His frequent libations had so befuddled him that he had almost forgotten the object of his visit.

"Excuse my butting in, old chap," he stammered, "but—"

Underwood made no answer. Howard stared at him in comic surprise. He was not so drunk as not to be able to notice that something was wrong.

"Say, old fellow," he gurgled; "you're a regular Jim Dumps. Why so chopfallen, so—? My! what a long face! Is that the way you greet a classmate, a fellow frat? Wait till you hear my hard-luck story. That'll cheer you up. Who was it said: 'There's nothing cheers us up so much as other people's money?'" Reaching for the whisky bottle, he went on: "First I'll pour out another drink. You see, I need courage, old man. I've got a favor to ask. I want some money. I not only want it—I need it."

Underwood laughed, a hallow, mocking laugh of derision. His old classmate had certainly chosen a good time to come and ask him for money. Howard mistook the cynical gayety for good humor.

"I said I'd cheer you up," he went on. "I don't want to remind you of that little matter of two hundred and fifty bucks which you borrowed from me two years ago. I suppose you've forgotten it, but—"

A look of annoyance came over Underwood's face.

"Well, what of it?" he snapped.

Howard took another drink before he continued.

"I wouldn't remind you of the loan, old chap; but I'm up against it. When the family kicked me out for marrying the finest girl that ever lived, my father cut me off with a piking allowance which I told him to put in the church plate. I told him I preferred independence. Well," he went on with serio-comic gravity, "I got my independence, but I'm — I'm dead broke. You might as well understand the situation plainly. I can't find any business that I'm fitted for, and Annie threatens to go back to work. Now, you know I can't stand anything like that. I'm too much of a man to be supported by any woman."

He looked toward Underwood in a stupid kind of way, as if looking for some sign of approval, but he was disappointed. Underwood's face was a study of supreme indifference. He did not even appear to be listening. Somewhat disconcerted, Howard again raised the glass to his lips, and thus refreshed, went on:

"Then I thought of you, old chap. You've made a rousing success of it—got a big name as art collector—made lots of money and all that—"

Underwood impatiently interrupted him.

"It's impossible, Jeffries. Things are a little hard with me, too, just now. You'll have to wait for that $250."

Howard grinned.

"'Taint the $250, old man, I didn't want that. I want a couple of thousand."

Underwood could not help laughing.

"A couple of thousand? Why not make it a million?"

Howard's demand struck him as being so humorous that he sat down convulsed with laughter.

Looking at him stupidly, Howard helped himself to another drink.

"It seems I'm a hit," he said with a grin.

Underwood by this time had recovered his composure.

"So you've done nothing since you left college?" he said.

"No," answered Howard. "I don't seem to get down to anything. My ideas won't stay in one place. I got a job as time-keeper, but I didn't keep it down a week. I kept the time all right, but it wasn't the right time." Again raising the glass to his lips, he added: "They're so beastly particular."

"You keep pretty good time with that," laughed Underwood, pointing to the whisky.

Howard grinned in drunken fashion.

"It's the one thing I do punctually," he hiccoughed. "I can row, swim, play tennis, football, golf and polo as well as anybody, but I'll be damned if I can do anything quite as well as I can do this."

"What do you want $2,000 for? demanded Underwood.

"I've got an opportunity to go into business. I want $2,000 and I want it deuced quick."

Underwood shrugged his shoulders.

"Why don't you go home and ask your father?" he demanded.

His visitor seemed offended at the suggestion.

"What!" he exclaimed, with comic surprise, "after being turned out like a dog with a young wife on my hands! Not much—no. I've injured their pride. You know father married a second time, loaded me down with a stepmother. She's all right, but she's so confoundedly aristocratic. You know her. Say, didn't you and she—wasn't there some sort of an engagement once? Seems to me I—"

Underwood rose to his feet and abruptly turned his back.

"I'd rather you wouldn't get personal," he said curtly. Sitting down at a desk, he began to rummage with some papers and, turning impatiently to Howard, he said:

"Say, old man, I'm very busy now. You'll have to excuse me."

If Howard had been sober, he would have understood that this was a pretty strong hint for him to be gone, but in his besotted condition, he did not propose to be disposed of so easily. Turning to Underwood, he burst out with an air of offended dignity:

"Underwood, you wouldn't go back on me now. I'm a noutcast, a pariah, a derelict on the ocean of life, as one of my highly respectable uncles wrote me. His grandfather was an iron pudder." With a drunken laugh he went on: "Doesn't it make you sick? I'm no good because I married the girl. If I had ruined her life I'd still be a decent member of society."

He helped himself to another drink, his hand shaking so that he could hardly hold the decanter. He was fast approaching the state of complete intoxication. Underwood made no attempt to interfere. Why should he care if the young fool made a sot of himself? The sooner he drank himself insensible the quicker he would get rid of him.

"No, Howard," he said; "you'd never make a decent member of society."

"P'r'aps not," hiccoughed Howard.

"How does Annie take her social ostracism?" inquired Underwood.

"Like a brick. She's a thoroughbred, all right. She's all to the good."

"All the same, I'm sorry I ever introduced you to her," replied Underwood. "I never thought you'd make such a fool of yourself as to marry—"

Howard shook his head in a maudlin manner as he replied:

"I don't know whether I made a fool of myself or not, but she's all right. She's got in her the makings of a great woman—very crude, but still the makings. The only thing I object to is, she insists on going back to work, just as if I'd permit such a thing. Do you know what I said on our wedding day? 'Mrs. Howard Jeffries, you are entering one of the oldest families in America. Nature has fitted you for social leadership. You'll be a petted, pampered member of that select few called the "400,"' and now, damn it all, how can I ask her to go back to work? But if you'll let me have that $2,000—"

By this time Howard was beginning to get drowsy. Lying back on the sofa, he proceeded to make himself comfortable.

"Two thousand dollars!" laughed Underwood. "Why, man, I'm in debt up to my eyes."

As far as his condition enabled him, Howard gave a start of surprise.

"Hard up!" he exclaimed. Pointing around the room, he said: "What's all this—a bluff?"

Underwood nodded.

"A bluff, that's it. Not a picture, not a vase, not a stick belong to me. You'll have to go to your father."

"Never," said Howard despondently. The suggestion was evidently too much for him, because he stretched out his hand for his whisky glass. "Father's done with me," he said dolefully.

"He'll relent," suggested Underwood.

Howard shook his head drowsily. Touching his brow, he said:

"Too much brains, too much up here." Placing his hand on his heart, he went on: "Too little down here. Once he gets an idea, he never lets it go, he holds on. Obstinate. One idea—stick to it. Gee, but I've made a mess of things, haven't I?"

Underwood looked at him with contempt.

"You've made a mess of your life," he said bitterly, "yet you've had some measure of happiness. You, at least, married the woman you love. Drunken beast as you are, I envy you. The woman I wanted married some one else, damn her!"

Howard was so drowsy from the effects of the whisky that he was almost asleep. As he lay back on the sofa, he gurgled:

"Say, old man; I did'nt come here to listen to hard-luck stories. I came to tell one."

In maudlin fashion he began to sing, "Oh, listen to my tale of woe," while Underwood sat glaring at him, wondering how he could put him out.

As he reached the last verse his head began to nod. The words came

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF DECEMBER

Sirius, the Greater Dog Star, Three Times as Large and 40 Times Brighter Than Our Sun, Enters the Heavens — Venus Is Twenty Times Brighter Than Saturn This Month.

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

The most interesting object in the heavens this month is undoubtedly the beautiful planet Venus, which with its extraordinary brightness and the rapidity with which it climbs up through the evening sky, will at once attract the attention of every observer. For many weeks we have seen this silvery-white world shining out in the southwest just after sunset, and throughout this time it was easy to see that it was drawing rapidly eastward from the sun. On November 7 it passed Jupiter in its eastward motion; in less than a week the apparent distance between the two worlds had increased to eight degrees and by the end of the month they were not less than 25 degrees apart. But all this time the brighter planet was moving rapidly southward among the stars, so that we saw it set continually farther and farther toward the south point of the horizon. On November 20 it had reached a position more than 25 degrees below the celestial equator, which is nearly two degrees lower than our sun ever gets in the sky, but after this date it began to move slowly northward again.

The Planet Venus.

During the first days of December Venus will be seen shining in the southwest for more than two hours after sunset, while by the end of the month it will not set until three and one-half hours after sunset. At this time during the early evening hours it will be high in the evening sky, where it will pour out 25 times as much light as the planet Saturn and exceed by more than 23 times the brightness of Vega, which is our brightest northern star.

In the telescope Venus now has the appearance of a bright little moon, slightly more than half full. The round edge of the ball is very brilliant; as we approach the line which separates the day side from the night side of the planet the surface becomes much darker. Yet it is universally recognized that this world is always surrounded by so dense an atmosphere that we have never been able to penetrate with our telescopes to the solid ground below. If there are any living creatures on this world it is doubtful whether they ever see the sun or stars, for their skies are always cloudy.

All apparent markings which have hitherto been observed on Venus are almost certainly merely cloud formations. Yet Venus is of the highest interest to us because it is more nearly in the condition of our earth than any other heavenly body of which we have any knowledge. It is of almost exactly the same size, it is nearly of the same weight, and most important of all, it has a heavy and wet atmosphere, which it is reasonable to suppose is warmer than our own. It is not impossible that the seas and lands of this tropic world are swarming with life, but of this we are, of course, by no means certain.

The December Stars.

Though the presence of the beautiful Venus leads us to turn first to the western heavens, there is much in the opposite part of the sky to attract our attention. Here, for the first time since last winter, we see the bright Dog Stars just emerging from the ground, while the very brilliant winter groups of Orion, the Twins and the Bull are shining high above them. The Greater Dog Star, Sirius, a winter star and the brightest star of the entire heavens, always enters our sky just as the bright summer star, Vega, is leaving it. This month for a few weeks we may see both of these stars in the evening heavens together.

The Lesser Dog Star, Procyon, is farther away from us than Sirius, and nearly twice as large; the light of Sirius, occupies 16 years in making its long journey to us, while that with which we view Procyon left the surface of that distant sun no less than 26 years ago. Each of the Dog Stars is attended by a darker sun which revolves around it. From the study of the motions of these we learn that Sirius is three times as large and 40 times brighter than our own sun, while Procyon is nearly twice as large as Sirius. When we remember that our earth is only one-millionth part as large as our sun, we realize the stupendous size of these wonderful systems is truly inconceivable. It should be added that both of the darker attendants to the Dog Stars were discovered from a mathematical discussion of the positions of their primaries many years before they were ever seen in any telescope.

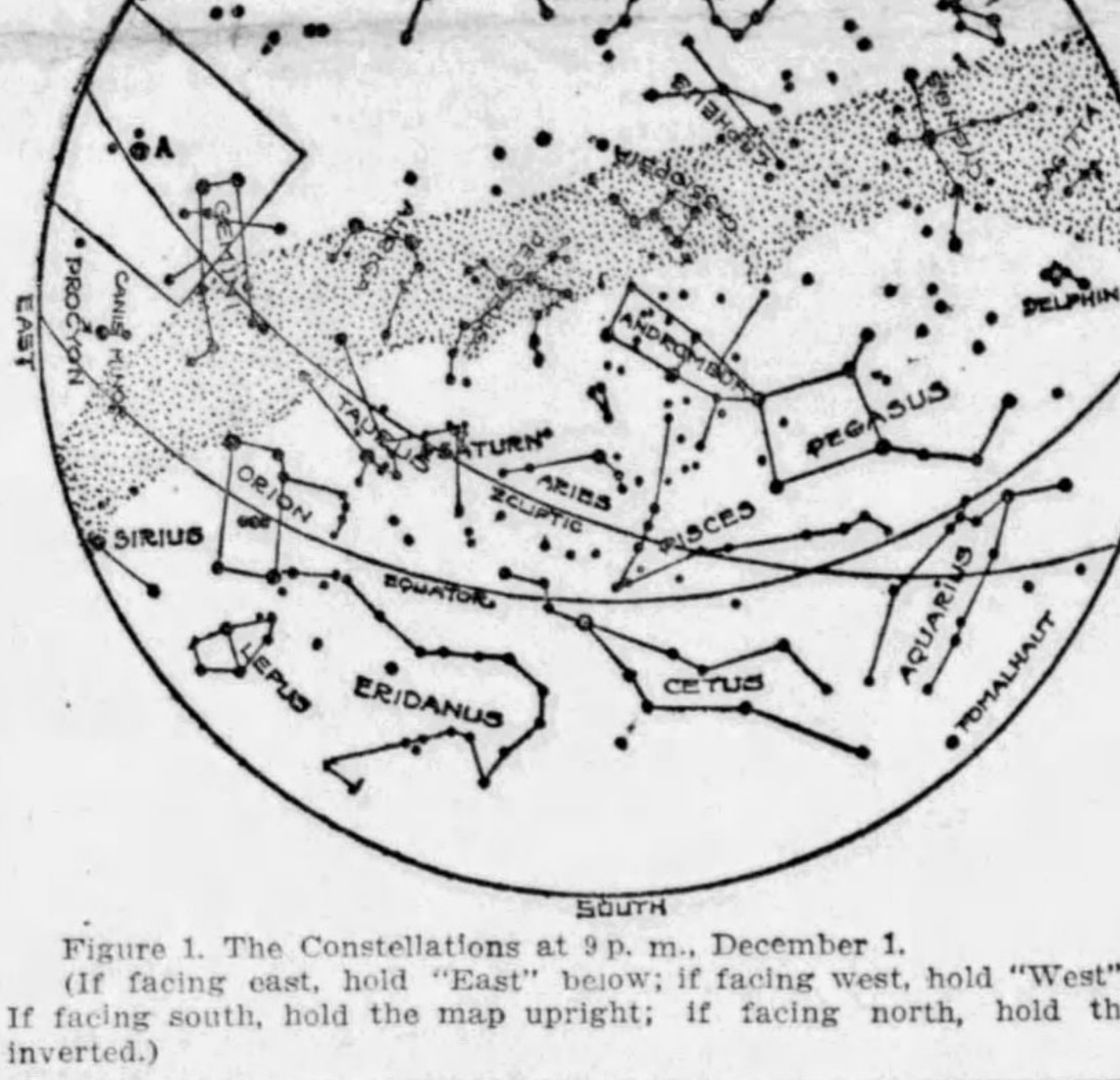

Figure 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m., December 1.
(If facing east, hold "East" below; if facing west, hold "West" below. If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing north, hold the map inverted.)

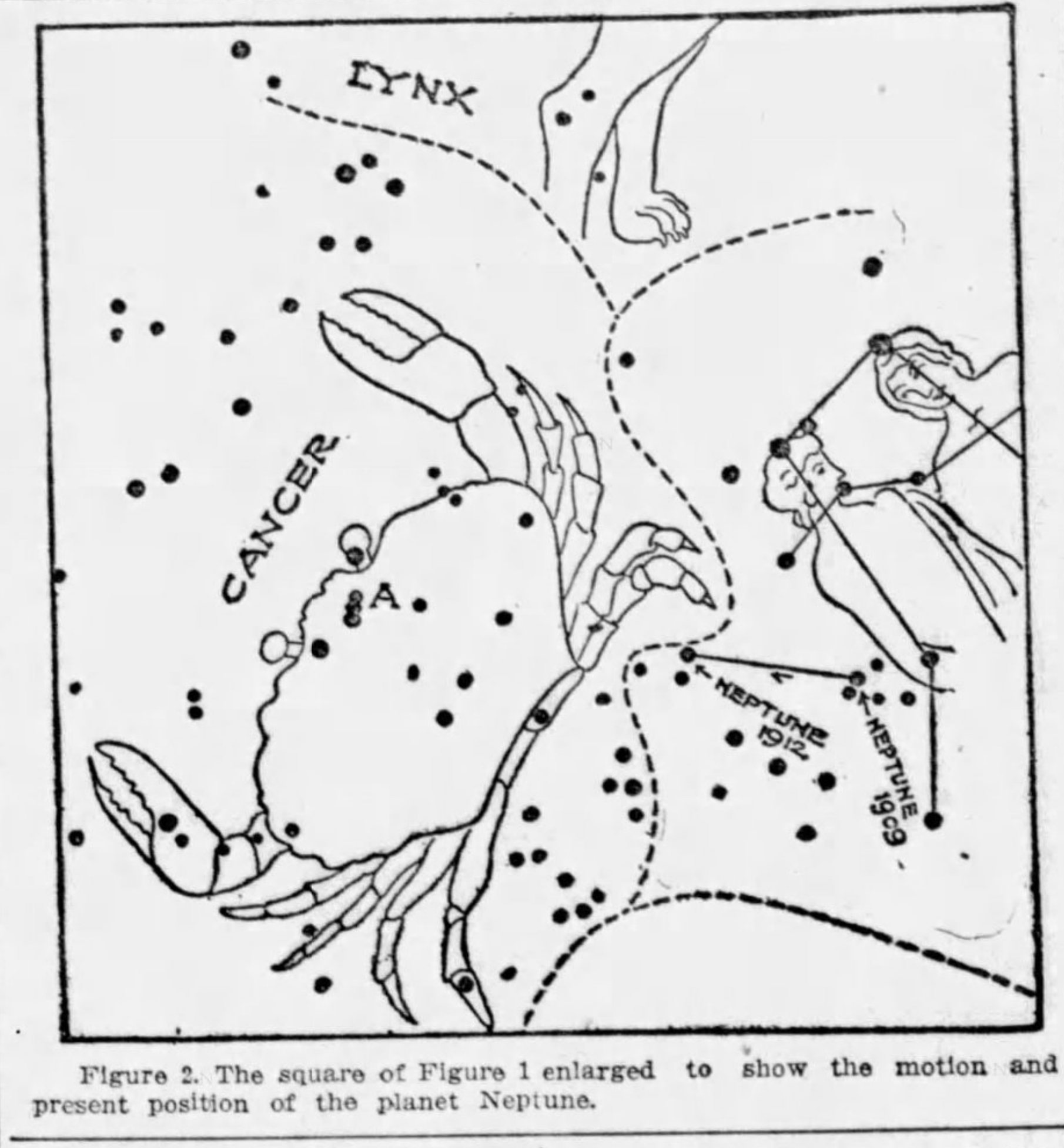

Figure 2. The square of Figure 1 enlarged to show the motion and present position of the planet Neptune.

North of Procyon and below the twins there may now be seen the most interesting constellation of the Crab. This is the faintest of all the constellations of the zodiac, so that to the astrologers it was known as the Dark Sign, and its influence was considered particularly unfortunate. To the Chaldeans it was known as the Gate of Men—the region of the stars through which when men were born their souls descended in their passage from Heaven to the earth. Its most interesting object in a small telescope is the striking cluster of stars at A, Figures 1 and 2, which appears to the eye as a faint cloud of light, but in a very small telescope is readily seen to be composed of about 150 stars crowded closely together.

The very slowly moving, far-distant planet Neptune is now just entering the borders of Cancer and has therefore again been brought into our evening sky. As this outermost known member of our sun's family of worlds occupies 165 of our years in passing around the heavens, its motion among the stars is very slow. As will be seen from Figure 2, it has during the past three years moved but a short distance toward the border of Gemini. Neptune is too faint to be seen with the naked eye. In the telescope it appears as a small, greenish disc, on which no markings can be seen, attended by a single satellite, which is of almost exactly the same size as our own moon and at almost the same distance away from the planet. But the planet itself is a ball of heated vapor no less than 35,000 miles in diameter and is therefore a very different world from ours.

The New Comets.

The first comet of the year was discovered toward the close of September, at which time it was far below the equator in the southern sky. Since this time it has been moving almost exactly northward among the stars, and throughout December will be visible low in the northwest. The comet is a faint, telescopic object and it will continually grow fainter because it is receding both from the sun and from the earth. When brightest it was seen to have a diffuse head, of an apparent diameter about one-sixth that of the moon, and a faint, slender tail.

On October 18 a second faint comet was discovered in the constellation Sextans, a little west of the brightest star of the Lion, which is now a constellation of the morning sky. This object is moving rapidly southward and is not now visible in northern latitudes. Computations indicate that it is identical with a comet first seen in 1790 and again discovered in 1858, and whose return was looked for toward the close of the present year. These are the only new comets of the present year. It is quite unusual for so many months to pass without our being favored with at least a few of these celestial visitors.

Mercury enters the morning sky on December 8 and reaches its greatest distance west of the sun on December 28. At the latter date an unusually favorable opportunity will be afforded for viewing it, for it will then rise in the east more than one hour and a half before sunrise.

Venus will be seen shining most conspicuously in the southwestern sky in the early evenings throughout the month.

Mars and Jupiter are too near the sun to be observed. The former entered the morning sky on November 8, and the latter passes the sun and becomes a morning star on December 18.

Saturn is high in the east between the Hyades and the Pleiades, in excellent position for observation.

Uranus is too low in the west for satisfactory observation. The observer who wishes to find it may most easily do so on the evening of December 12, since at this time it is just one degree and thirty-six minutes due north of the planet Venus.

Neptune is near the eastern border of Gemini, and toward midnight reaches a position sufficiently high in the sky for satisfactory observation.

The sun reaches its lowest point in the heavens on December 21 at 11 hours 37 minutes p. m., and this is, therefore, the shortest day of the year.

The earth is nearest the sun on December 31 at 8 p. m.; we will then be three millions of miles nearer that body than when we are at our greatest distance toward the end June.

BULGAR WOMEN AND WAR

THE splendid enthusiasm which has animated the men of Bulgaria during the war is shared to the full by the women left at home. Mothers send off their sons to the front with the impressive adjuration: "Your father fell in '77; go now and see that you do not disgrace his memory."

The trainloads of wounded soldiers returning to the capital are greeted all along the route by women bearing lavish gifts of food and flowers. The flower touch, by the way, is characteristic of the Bulgarian peasant girl, for whom in peace time flowers often have a special significance. For it is the picturesque custom of these young women, writes a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, to twine flowers in their hair when they fetch water from the wells of an evening, and should a young man meeting them on the way home from work wish to pay marked attention to the lady of his choice he asks her for one of her blossoms.

If she responds the little incident at once takes on the character of a betrothal and is considered every whit as binding as a more formal ceremony. Thus it will be seen that the language of the flowers plays a vital part in the life of a Bulgarian peasant girl.

The burden of suspense borne by the women of all classes at this time is increased by the rule, imposed upon officers and men alike, that no letters are to be sent home from the front—a rigidity of censorship which, I am told, has never been attempted in any war before. But even this deprivation is recognized as the result of a wise precaution and suffered in the same cheerful spirit as other hardships.

Meanwhile Sofia is strangely quiet—almost a dead city by day, according to an account sent by the wife of a Bulgarian officer. Business is partly suspended, many of the shops being closed. My correspondent, who wished to buy winter furs for her family, was informed that the furriers have instructions to accept no private orders for the next three months, as they will be required to furnish fur coats for the army exclusively.

All able bodied men seem to be serving with the army in some capacity. Even such reservists as have been declared physically unfit and are rejected in consequence by the regiments to which they belong as conscripts will endeavor to join other regiments as volunteers. Wounded men, too, who have been forced to fall out, have but one thought—how to get back again. What is more, they often succeed under cover of night in eluding the authorities, and are found in their old places in the ranks next morning.

The principal public buildings of Sofia have of course been requisitioned for hospital purposes, and the townswomen have at least the satisfaction of walking round them and talking to their wounded, whose names are posted up on the windows nearest to the beds they occupy.

Pathetic stories are told of the wretched Turkish prisoners, who have never in their lives, poor fellows, been so luxuriously fed and housed. They are in a world where everybody is treated differently from anything they have ever known. And perhaps even more than the independence of the women of Sofia the treatment of captives astonishes them.

When white bread is offered them they refuse it in amazement, protesting that it must be a mistake—such bread is only for the "captains."

Mammoth Cave Breathes

MAMMOTH CAVE breathes once a year. That is to say, in summer, when the temperature of the external air is above that of the cave, the current sets from the latter to the former. In fact, the cave is the entire summer making an expiration.

On the other hand, when the order is reversed, or the outer temperature is below 54 degrees, the cave makes an inspiration, or draws in its breath. This, according to the Mammoth Cave Magazine, is accomplished during the winter.

Charles W. Wright, in describing the respiratory mechanism of Mammoth Cave says this mechanism ceases to operate, or in everyday language, the cave holds its breath, when the mercury in the thermometer stands at 54 degrees in the outer air; that is the average temperature of all parts of the cave, winter and summer. Hence it is frequently observed in the spring and fall that there is no motion of air in either direction at the mouth of the cave.

In summer, when the temperature is near 100 degrees, the air rushes out at the entrance to the cave with such force as frequently to extinguish the lanterns carried by visitors. This condition prevails, however, for but a few yards. At a distance of about half a mile from the entrance the motion of the air is hardly perceptible at any time, from the fact that the main avenue enlarges so rapidly that it plays the part of a reservoir when a current of air from any direction is speedily neutralized.

If a current of air blows from without inwards and is below 54 degrees it does not pass more than a quarter of a mile before it is brought up to that point. Air above the average temperature of the cave never blows into it.

The element of change inevitably entwined with the passage of time aboveground, is singularly absent in the passage of time underground. In Mammoth Cave, where there is no variation of temperature, no water and no light, the three great forces of geological transformation cease to operate, and even Father Time must perforce pass through some parts of Mammoth Cave and leave not the slightest imprint of his journey. A change of seasons is unknown; day and night, morning and evening have no existence in this subterranean world. In fact, there is an external sameness here which has no known parallel.

The proportions of oxygen and nitrogen bear the same relation to each other in the Mammoth Cave that they do in the external air. In those avenues of the cave that are at a great distance from the rivers, upon the walks and floors of which there is a deposit of nitrate of lime, the air is almost entirely destitute of moisture owing to the hydroscopic properties of the salt, and animal matter mummifies insetad of suffering decomposition. And for the same reason no matter what state of division the disintegrated rock may attain dust never rises.

CRAWL ON KNEES FOR DIAMONDS

LUDERITZBUCHT is the principal port of German Southwest Africa, as well as the door to the newly discovered diamond fields of Damaraland, lying among the great sand dunes hundreds of feet in height, in continual motion across the granite plane that follows the line of the coast from the Orange River to Walfisch Bay.

"During the two days that I had been in German Southwest Africa," says a writed in Fair Play, "I had heard wonderful stories of the sudden acquisition of vast wealth. I was shown one spot in the Pomona district where twenty negro laborers, working under two white overseers, had picked up 60,000 carats of diamonds, valued at more than $2,000,000, in three days and at a point about ten miles from Luderitzbucht, I was assured that two white men had gathered 8,000 carats worth over $300,000, in a single afternoon.

"Other as wonderful tales had been related and I had ceased to wonder that in Damaraland men on horseback as well as on foot kept their eyes on the ground, since anywhere precious stones might lie under one's feet. Diamonds have frequently been found in the streets of Luderitzbucht, and more than once I had myself experienced a thrill on catching a gleam from the dirt of the pavement which on investigation would prove to be from the fragment of a broken bottle or other negligible glassware.

"The great mass of the diamonds of Damaraland are found in the narrow valleys between the moving sand dunes, on a granite surface, with its carpet of three or four inches of sand always with a tuft caused by the blowing particles. In these flat places negro laborers in bands of from ten to fifty, with an overseer to every ten or twelve men, crawl slowly on their knees over the sand in search of the gems, each one carrying a bottle in which he drops them as they are found.

"Fifty laborers will thus scan about an acre a day. They are entirely naked except for a breechcloth and pads for hands and knees, which with the persons of their wearers are thoroughly searched whenever they leave work. One feature of diamond hunting in Damaraland that seems almost uncanny lies in the circumstance that the same thoroughly searched area may be gone over again a few months afterward with an almost equally successful result as on the first inspection, proving that these gems are continually on the march.

"The coast of Damaraland is like no other part of the world. For 500 miles the giant sand dunes, pushed unceasingly by the winds from the southwest, are piling up at the water's edge to the height of hundreds of feet, during the periods that the tide is out, to be undermined and overthrown when the sea returns. Some of the largest of these dunes have been known to move as much as nine feet in twenty-four hours. The effect when the incoming tide cuts them down for as many miles in either direction as the eye can reach and the ever oncoming sand behind pours over the edge is like a limitless brown Niagara. To venture for among the sand dunes without a compass is to court almost certain death."

Wild Pigeons in Arkansas

HAVE the wild pigeons which flew across the Mississippi valley by the millions a quarter of a century ago and then suddenly disappeared returned? Michael G. Burns, of Minneapolis, merchant and sportsman, declares that they have.

Men who heard Mr. Burns' statement at the Hotel White last night were inclined to discredit it, but the Minneapolis nimrod declares he has seen within the last two weeks wild pigeons in great numbers along the White river in Arkansas.

"I was a member of a floating party that started at Beaver, Ark., three weeks ago and floated to the mouth of the White river. One night, the second one out, I believe, our attention was attracted to a dead tree on the bank of the stream. Its branches seemed fairly alive with birds.

"None of us could guess what they were but the old guide, who was sitting in the stern guiding the boat. He dropped his paddle in surprise. 'Gosh, fellers, them's the first wild pigeons I've seen in 25 years!' he yelled, and reached for the fowling piece. He brought down 10 at a single shot."

An ice breaking steamer built in Sweden for the Russian government has successfully cut its way through ice fields 30 feet thick with only half its normal power.

Short Ends of News

Great Britain is beginning to have fears of Germany's progress in the realm of military airmanship.

A piece of garter said to have been worn by the Duke of Cumberland brought $22 in London the other day.

Fire has destroyed the provision house of Armour & Co., at the Union stockyards, Chicago, causing a loss of $200,000.

Ralph Lavelle, a negro, is dead at the age of 115 years, at Louisvelle, Ky. He is survived by a widow, 87, and 22 children.

France is going to study the decline in births. Plans have been made for a commission of experts to deal with each branch of the problem.

J. C. W. Beckham has announced his candidacy for the seat now held in the United States senate by W. O. Bradley, Republican, of Kentucky.

Carl Mintz and wife lived together for eleven years in New York without exchanging words. They lived happily for thirteen years before they had a quarrel.

Mr. Wilson agrees to be sworn in March 4 as President, but doesn't want the inaugural ceremonies held until late in April. The plan is favored in Washington.

According to Congressman Fitzgerald the first ship will go through the Panama canal September 25, 1913, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa.

On the day of All Saints three of the large cemeteries of Paris kept an account of the visitors of that city, resulting as follows: Pere Lachaise, 86,829 persons; Ivry, 39,582; Pantin, 154,726.

Of the four constitutional amendments voted on November 5 in Wisconsin, three carried, woman suffrage alone being defeated. The official vote on suffrage was 135,546 for and 227,024 against.

A government official of Germany says: "I cannot recall a Christmas season when the atmosphere has been so heavy with depressed foreboding. It seems almost as if all Europe was sitting on a powder barrel.

Blanche Lyon Bates, the actress, was married Thanksgiving evening at her home the old Ira Bailey farm, of New Castle, N. Y., to George Creel, reform police commissioner of Denver. Miss Bates will hereafter make her home in Denver.

Parliamentary suffrage for women in Denmark is embodied in the proposals for the reform of the constitution to be presented soon. There is no doubt Denmark will soon be numbered among the states which have granted the full franchise to women.

Helen Boyle, serving 25 years in the Pennsylvania penitentiary for the kidnapping of Willie Whitla in Sharon in 1909, may be liberated next month. Her case is to go before the pardon board at Harrisburg with the recommendation signed by many influential persons that she be freed.

Albert T. Patrick, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of William Marsh Rice, an eccentric millionaire of Houston, Texas, has been pardoned by Governor Dix, of New York. Patrick was saved from the electric chair by Governor Higgins in December, 1906. There has always been an air of mystery in the case.

It is said the situation on the Mexican border has been growing worse recently. General Steever has protested to the war department at Washington against any reduction of the war patrol, such as was contemplated. Many of the lesser insurgent leaders have developed great activity after a period of long quiescence.

By the will of Mrs. Kate Boughton, who owned a boarding house in Sharon, Pa., William J. Collins, a Cleveland engineer, receives $10,000. Collins went to Sharon 10 years ago in search of work and asked to stay at Mrs. Collins' until he could find employment. He chopped wood and carried coal for her while he remained there.

Dr. Charles C. Thatch, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, believes the time required for a boy to go through elementary, secondary schools and colleges and professional schools can be reduced by one-third. He gave the opinion in an address before the Southern Educational Association at Louisville, Ky.

A Hebrew millionaire of Italy has bequeathed a large estate to be used to provide a vegetarian diet for his children with the object of accustoming them to abstain from meat. In his will he asked that his body remain unburied for eight days, but the sanitary authorities refused to comply wth the request.

The constitutional amendment providing woman suffrage in Michigan was defeated by 594 votes. Until the result is officially announced by the board of state canvassers, December 10, it is said that no definite statement will be made by the advocates of the amendment as to what course of action they will next take up. It was previously announced that woman suffrage had won in the Wolverine state.

Caleb Powers, who spent four years in the Kentucky state penitentiary for alleged complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, and Miss Anna Dorothy Kaufman, of Newport, have been married. In his ceaseless fight for freedom from the charge Miss Kaufman stood by the man who is now a member of congress.

The Liberty Bell petition, mounted on a huge reel and containing the signatures of nearly 500,000 school children of California started on its way to Philadelphia the other day. When the Philadelphia authorities seemed unwilling to send the famous bell to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 it was decided to make an appeal to them in the petition form.

The war department is making plans to care for the shelter and feeding of the army of veterans, Confederates as well as Federal, who are to attend the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the battlefield of Gettysburg next July when the fiftieth anniversary of the great battle will be celebrated. It is estimated that 40,000 veterans must be placed under canvas and fed in July, so that a great deal of work must be done to prepare quarters and secure proper water supply.

The MANSION of MYSTERY

BY

Chester K. Steele

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"Yes, I was lucky enough to get your telegram directly after it came in. The trail took me nearer the office and Frank passed it to me."

"What of the man you have been following?"

"He is looking for you."

"Do you know the reason?"

"Yes. He has had several talks with Letty Bernard, and she has advised him to speak to you, and tell you everything, whatever that may mean. The girl told him that you could clear him."

"Humph! She takes a good deal for granted. Anything else?"

"Do you know that Margaret Langmore has disappeared?"

"So I heard, less than an hour ago."

"They say she ran away to escape trial."

"Perhaps so, but if she did she was out of her head. It is too bad, for it complicates matters."

"By your telegram I see that you want me to turn to something else," went on Charles Vapp, after a pause.

"I do." Adam Adams drew a long breath. "Charley, wonderful things can happen in twenty-four hours."

"I know that, Adam."

"Last night I was doomed to die. I was in the hands of one of the worst band of evil-doers I ever ran across. They drew lots as to who should slay me—just as the Anarchists draw lots to kill one who has been marked by them."

"And you escaped?"

"If I hadn't I shouldn't be here. It's a long story. As luck would have it, the foul deed fell to the lot of a fellow known as Number Four. He was a weak-kneed chap, and I had previously spoken to him about getting caught and imprisoned, and I said I would befriend anybody who would befriend me. He was to shoot me, tie my body in a bag with rocks, and sink me to the bottom of the river. He said, he would do the job only when alone and the others took him at his word. When he got me where he wanted me, he told his story. He used to be poor but honest, and was once sent up for a theft that he had not committed. The gang got hold of him, when he came out of prison, and he was made to join the band. He said he did not want to kill anyone, that he was sick of what he had been doing, and wanted to reform. I promised him a thousand dollars if he would let me go, and promised not to testify against him if he would tell me all he knew. He took me at my word, and sank a sack full of grass and stones to the bottom of the river, instead of yours truly. Then he came away with me, told me some astonishing things, took his thousand dollars; and I haven't seen him since, and I doubt if he will ever show himself again."

"You were more than lucky. But what is this band—if it is any of my business?"

"Don't breathe it to a soul, not even at headquarters," he whispered. "I have located a band of counterfeiters—the makers of that clever counterfeit bill on the Excelsior National Bank of New York. You've heard of it—the one they said was printed from the Racksburg plates."

"Sure, the one Fields tried to run to earth last year."

"The same."

"That's a feather in your cap."

"In following up one thread I seem to have gotten away from another. I started out to find the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Langmore. I thought I had a line on the yM(-- etao et etaoinnnn a line on one fellow, but it would seem now that he can readily prove a complete alibi."

"What do you want me to do?"

"I want you to keep your eyes on certain people in this town, and especially on that Matlock Styles. If you see any indications of his running away, arrest him on the spot. Here is a list of the men to be watched." Adam Adams brought out a slip of paper. Then he described the old mill. "The counterfeiters' rendezvous is under that mill," he continued. "They make folks think the place is haunted and Styles has savage dogs on his farm near by, that keeps the curious away. I want you to watch that mill, too, if you can. But keep out of danger. If any of the gang try to trap you shoot them down, for if they catch you they won't be apt to let you get away alive. If you wish get Strong to help you."

"I understand, and I'll be on my guard," said the assistant.

After that the pair conversed for a quarter of an hour longer and then, after making some changes in his disguise, Charles Vapp hurried from the hotel and out into the darkness of what looked as if it would prove a stormy night.

As soon as Vapp had gone, Adam Adams sat down and penned a brief note. This he sent out by a hotel messenger, and then sank back in his easy chair, to smoke and to meditate.

The detective had learned much, yet about certain things he was in the dark as much as ever. The mysterious Number Four—he had not asked the penitent for his name—had given him the names and addresses of 14 men connected with the band of counterfeiters. Eleven of these individuals were makers of the bogus bank bills, and the other three operated in the big cities, disposing of the "goods" in bulk to others, who in their turn, fed the bad bills to the general public.

So far as Number Four knew, Matlock Styles was the head of the gang, but the man had said there was another individual, to whom Styles often

TAKE THIS MAN'S ADVICE

TRY THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

It always gives me pleasure to recommend anything that is right and so I feel it my duty to herald the praises of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

For years I was troubled with kidney disease and it was so intense that I was bedridden for days at a time. I gave up all hope and doctors for miles around gave me no help. Incidentally I tried several patent remedies and at last tried Swamp-Root. From the first it gave me relief and it was no time before I was able to be up and around and now I am perfectly well and able to work as I used to before my terrible sickness.

So now let me thank you for your wonderful discovery and take this opportunity to recommend it to all who suffer from kidney troubles.

Yours very truly,
WALTER SHIRVER, Hope, Ark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of March, 1912.
A. V. WARE, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

went for advise. This man was considered to be very shrewd, but what his name was there was no telling. Number Four ventured a guess that he might be connected with the United States treasury department.

After his escape from the den, Adam Adams had gone to Stony Hill in secret, and there verified Matlock Styles' story that the Englishman had not been near the Langmore mansion during the time the murders were committed. So, from that crime, at least, the counterfeiter was apparently cleared.

But this only made the mystery connected with the counterfeits in the safe so much deeper. Number Four had never mentiond Barry Langmore when speaking of the members of the gang, and when questioned about the man, said he had known him by sight and that was all.

Less than an hour after he had sent out the messenger, there came a knock on the door and Tom Ostrello presented himself.

"You are the gentleman that wishes to see me?" re inquired.

"I believe you wish to see me," was the reply, as the detective closed the door and locked it again. "Sit down, Mr. Ostrello. I am Adam Adams."

"Oh, —I—er—I didn't quite recognize you in that dress."

"I suppose not." There was a brief pause. "Mr. Ostrello, if you wish to speak to me, I am at your disposal for the next hour."

"Thank you." The young commercial traveler cleared his throat. "You are—I mean, I believe you know the relationship between Miss Bernard and myself?"

"She has told me something about that."

"She tells me you are her closest friend—that you have really been a father to her since her own parent died. And she tells me that you are one of the greatest detectives in the world. I wish I had known that when we first met—I should have engaged you to clear up the mystery of this sad affair."

The young man paused again. Evidently it was hard work for him to get directly at the subject on hand. Adam Adams remained silent.

"I did not imagine that I—well, that I would be connected with this great crime. I mean, that anybody would suspect that I had done the deed. It is a fearful thought! That I would kill my own mother! I know such things have been done, but they must have been done by beasts, not men. I know I should have spoken of the visit that very morning to my mother."

"Then you admit that you called at the house?"

"Yes."

"You were dressed in a gray suit and wore a slouch hat, and you entered by the 'back way?"

"How did you learn all that?" cried the young commercial traveler in astonishment.

"Never mind. In coming away you slipped and fell, and your hat dropped off."

Tom Ostrello nodded. "I understand that somebody must have noticed me after all. I came in by the back way because I missed the train for Sidham, and took that which stops only at Chester. It is a short cut through the woods from Chester Station to the Langmore place.. When I came away I had just time enough to catch another train at Chester, and I was very anixous to get back to the city, for I had an important engagement with one of my customers."

"I understand. Proceed, please."

"I came to the house for two reasons. In the first place, as perhaps you know, my brother, Dick, is a spendthrift, and works occasionally only. He got into a scrape in Los Angeles, and telegraphed me to help him out financially. It was an old plea, but I thought if I left him to himself my mother would not forgive me. I did not have money enough to help him by myself for my capital was tied up in such a fashion that I could not get at it. More than that, I had in my possession two $100 bills, which my mother had gotten from Mr. Langmore, and both of these were counterfeits."

"One of those bills you had tried to pass at a theatre, eh?"

"Ha! You know that, too! Then you have been following me up?"

"The United States government has been trying to follow up those bills for several years."

"I came to the house and saw my mother. Mr. Langmore had gone to the bank. There had been a family row, but that was not all of the trouble. Mr. Langmore was strangely excited, so my mother said, and had declared he was going to have somebody arrested, before the week was out."

"On account of the counterfeits?"

"Either that, or on account of a patent. She said he had sent off several letters and was also going to telegraph to somebody. She said he had asked her to give back the hundred dollar bills, and had been much disturbed when she told him that I had them. She took the bills back an gave me good money for them, and also gave me two hundred dollars more, to forward to my brother Dick, which I did, adding a hundred of my own."

"Did your mother tell you anything more about the counterfeits?"

"No."

"Did you see Miss Langmore."

"I did not, nor did I see the servant. I was in a hurry, and so I came away as soon as my business was accomplished."

"When you came away from the house and dropped your hat, did you go back again, crawling along by the bushes?"

"I certainly did not."

"Did you see any other man around?"

"Not there. I caught a glimpse of a man when I was hurrying through the woods to the station."

"When you came to the house, after the tragedy, Mr. Ostrello, what were you so anxious about?"

"You mean what was I looking for?"

"Yes."

"A letter Dick had sent me. It told about his trouble. I thought at first it might be in the library, but I found it in my mother's room. It contained an account of the scandal he had gotten into. I did not wish that scandal to become public property. I can show you that letter if you wish to see it."

"Lately you have had some trouble with a man named Matlock Styles. What was that about?"

"It was over a patent. I thought of an idea for a machine to box up pills in a new way, and spoke to Mr. Langmore about it. I left some papers with Mr. Langmore and I think Styles got hold of them and applied for the patent. We had several disputes, and at last he threatened to get me into trouble with the firm I represent. He said he had influence, and as I didn't want to lose my job, I didn't press him about the patent. He acts like a farmer, but he is a shrewd fellow, and not to be trusted."

"You went back to the house lately, on the sly—told Mrs. Morse you wanted some books."

"I admit it. I wanted to get some of my mother's private papers. Now she is dead, I wish to look out for any share of the estate that may be coming to my brother Dick and myself. Isn't that natural? It was foolish of me to run away as I did, but—well, I was nerovus. This trageoy has completely unnerved me, and I hardly know what I am doing."

"How about this bit of wrapping paper?" and Adam Adams brought forth the piece he had found under Mr. Langmore's safe.

"I do not know where that came from, but it is evidently a part of some of my firm's advertising. The first lines are the name and address. The last line reads, 'Keep dark.'"

"I found this under the library safe."

"That is not to be wondered at. Some time ago, I remember, I got some powders for Mr. Langmore, for headaches. I remember the box had a wrapper of that sort on it. The powders lose their strength if exposed to the sunlight. And that reminds me, you—you think these murders were committed through the agency of a Chinese powder—yamlang-peholo—a powder my firm once introduced in this country."

"The evidence points that way."

"I know of nobody around that house who had any of the accursed stuff, for it certainly was accursed. I never took any there—or, at least, if I ever did, I do not remember taking it out of my grip."

"Can you furnish me with a list of people who received this stuff from you or from others?"

"I can. On my way to Sidham I made out this list, and here it is," and the young man brought it forth.

Adam Adams glanced at it quickly, and read over the long line of names and addresses—doctors, druggists and private individuals. Suddenly he paused and a smile of triumph lit up his features.

"Goo!" he almost shouted.

"You have discovered something?" asked Tom Ostrello quickly.

"Yes, I have discovered a great deal. I think the murder mystery is as good as solved."

To Be Continued.

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Are hatched in Buckeye Incubators! Agents everywhere WILL SHOW YOU CHICKS HATCHING. Buckeye Incubators will hatch bigger chicks, stronger chicks and more chicks than any hen or incubator. See a Buckeye at work—right in your own town. Send us your name and we will tell you where you can see the big chicks hatching. Buckeye Incubators are made in 5 sizes—60 eggs to 350 eggs.

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Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
The London Veterinary Correspondence School
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If you only knew how cheaply, quickly and easily you can roof your buildings with genuine Edwards STEEL Shingles, you wouldn't fool with any more prepared roofing or inflammable wood shingles. Don't you know Edwards sells the world's finest roofing direct from factory at lowest price ever known? Don't you know Edwards pays freight clear to your station and guarantees prompt, safe delivery? And don't you know that more than 100,000 Edwards roofs have been put on and that never a one has failed to give PERMANENT satisfaction? Don't you know that any man can easily lay Edwards STEEL Shingles right over old roof or on sheathing? Don't you know that Edwards STEEL Shingles are

Rust-Proof, Fire-Proof, Rot-Proof

Don't you know Edwards uses a secret process which absolutely prevents rust from ever getting a foothold; that Edwards has patented an Interlocking Device which makes a permanent watertight joint? Don't you know Edwards uses only the finest open-hearth steel for his shingles; that Edwards Galvanized STEEL Shingles never need painting nor repairs? Don't you know that Edwards gives every buyer a signed $10,000 guaranty against fire by lightning; that Edwards STEEL Shingles not only make the most handsome roof but outlast THREE wood-shingle roofs and FIVE prepared-paper roofs?

Well, then—why don't you write Edwards a postal this minute and get by return mail his latest catalog 1275 and astounding factory prices? If you'll give the size of your roof, Edwards will make you a lump price on the job. Get Edwards prices at once. (86)

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USE IT 10 DAYS FREE

The only gasoline engine with the marvelous strength of vanadium in it. The only engine guaranteed for 20 full working years. Use it for 10 whole days free. We ship it without a cent down. Use it to prove that the new vanadiumized engine is the wonderful engine you have been wanting. If practically lasts forever. Easiest to handle. Uses less gasoline. Write for description of this marvelous engine.

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Send No Money Not a cent. I ship the engine without a cent from you. Send only your name and address so I can send all particulars to you free. Write for catalog and particulars today. Write now. L. C. KUHNERT, JR., CO., Dept. 2565, CHICAGO, ILL.

Putting Hubby in Homespuns

THE latest thing in England is to array your husband in homespuns of your own making, and if you haven't a husband, to wear a scarf or a waist of which you have woven the stuff yourself.

If you are of a sentimental turn of mind, or suffer from a romantic strain in your soul makeup, and wish to keep your dear, departed little Fifi ever with you, the English periodical, the Gentlewoman, recommends saving the combings of your pet while he is still among the living, and when a reasonable quantity has been accumulated and cleaned, to spin and weave it into "a wonderfully soft, silky fabric, to be used for various purposes, generally a little soft spread or a coverlet for the feet. Though some would object to this, it is surely a better memento of a faithful pet than the stiff, stuffed figures in glass cases that are still occasionally seen."

In the marked endeavor of the advanced woman to show that she really has no intention of neglecting her duties and leaving the sphere which man believes so adamantly she should occupy, she is reversing all the old arts and crafts which were peculiarly hers in the good old days when a woman was only a woman. But that isn't the only reason why spinning is coming into its own again—there is another, very modern reason for that; it is good for "the nerves."

The continuous hum and the regular movement of the wheel have a wondrously soothing effect, and besides this is work of a placid, leisurely sort that leads to pleasing results—which is the only kind of work in which one should indulge when one is excitable and restless.

The large wheel, since it revolves in a more leisurely fashion and requires slower treading, is the best. It is not difficult to learn how to spin, the only requirements being a sense of rhythm (the thread will break if you jerk your motions) and sensitive fingers to spy out the defects in the threads. It may take a very long time to complete a piece of work, but then the cloth that is hand spun and hand woven—who doesn't know how indestructible it is?

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

A Valuable Postage Stamp.

Westminster Gazette.

What is probably the most valuable stamp that has seen service in the mails of the world is the one cent British Guiana issued in 1856, of which there is but one specimen now in existence, which is valued by its owner at about £3,000.

The story of its origin is a good example of post office resourcefulness, for the issue was "type set" and printed by order of the postmaster in the office of the Official Gazette at Georgetown to supply a pressing demand pending the arrival of a new consignment from England. The Gazette staff rose to the occasion, the small illustration of a ship being the same that was used for heading shipping advertisements in their paper.

This rarest of al rare stamps bears the postmaster's initials in ink, which adds to its interest if not to its beauty.

The loganberry, a hybrid of the blackberry and raspberry, is said to make the finest of jellies, jams and pies. Introduced a few years ago in the west, its popularity has been steadily increasing, and the demand now outruns the supply. Western Oregon and Washington are the greatest producers of the new berry.

A DOCTOR'S SLEEP

Found He Had to Leave Off Coffee.

Many persons do not realize that a bad stomach will cause insomnia.

Coffee and tea drinking being such an ancient and respectable form of habit, few realize that the drug—caffeine—contained in coffee and tea, is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia and nervous troubles.

Without their usual portion of coffee or tea, the caffeine topers are nervous, irritable and fretful. That's the way with a whiskey drinker. He has got to have his dram "to settle his nerves"—habit.

To leave off coffee or tea is an easy matter if you want to try it, because Postum gives a gentle but natural support to the nerves and does not contain any drug—nothing but food.

Physicians know this to be true, as one from Ga. writes:

"I have cured myself of a long-standing case of Nervous Dyspepsia by leaving off coffee and using Postum," says the doctor.

"I also enjoy refreshing sleep, to which I've been an utter stranger for 20 years.

"In treating dyspepsia in its various types, I find little trouble when I can induce patients to quit coffee and adopt Postum."

The Dr. is right and "there's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavour is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Will some reader of the Farmstead please tell what is best to feed a colt after it is weaned? I have one four months old and would like to know what feed to give it this winter.—H., Rich Patch, Va.

I have a cow that after her calf is weaned she will not give any milk down. Will some reader kindly tell me the reason and whether there is any remedy?—W., Olaf, Va.

I have a water spaniel that when he was about one year old commenced to be troubled with itching scabs reaching into his ears as far as I could see. The dog scratches them, making them bleed and form more scabs. Going in the water seems to make them worse. I have tried peroxide of hydrogen, snuff, lard and other remedies but with no success. If someone knows of a good remedy I would be glad to use it.—Y., Deerwood, Minn.

I would like someone to tell me what ails my cats. They show signs of a disease, appearing sleepy and stupid for a day or two and then vomiting a yellow foam. They have a terrible thirst, but seem afraid to drink, standing on the rocks in the water and looking at it, but hardly ever drinking any. I have lost 10 cats this way.—W., Willis, W. Va.

Concerns Churning.

One of the reasons for butter being a little off in flavor, particularly during certain seasons, is keeping the cream too long. Butter of the best quality is obtained when the churning is done every other day.

Cream should be kept in a well ventilated cellar or clean room, free from objectionable odor. Be careful to see that there are no decaying vegetables in the same room with the cream.

Never feed silage in the stable until after the milking is done, for the milk absorbs all odors and they are transmitted to the butter.

All vessels that are used for the milk and butter should be well scalded and scoured at all seasons of the year to keep them fresh.

If butter is slow to come, as it generally is in cold weather, keep the cream in a warm room 12 hours before churning. If in warm weather the cream is too warm put it in the churn and set in a vessel of cool water about two or three hours before churning. This is much better than putting so much water in the milk to bring the butter quickly.

If you still cling to the old dash churn and it lets the cream spatter on the floor, pin a paper around the top of the churn letting the sides project high enough to shut in all the splashes.

Before packing butter scald all the crocks and pails thoroughly. One that has had rancid butter in it can seldom be cleaned sufficiently to keep butter well afterward. If it is necessary to use such a crock, the best method for sweetening it is to fill it with clay for a short time. The soil has the power to draw out objectionable flavors as nothing else does.

Churning should not be done when cooking onions. If churning is done in any part of the kitchen, it is necessary to have the air free from all odors at the time.

Controls Insect Pests.

Fall plowing of land infested with white grubs, wire worms, and cutworms is urged by Prof. J. G. Sanders of the University of Wisconsin, as a control for these pests and as a protection for next summer's crops. Thorough disking or harrowing, in addition to plowing, disturbs and crushes the winter cells of these pests in the soil, and exposes them to their enemies and the severe winter weather. It is especially urged that all corn fields in which the corn-ear worm appeared last summer, be plowed and thoroughly harrowed to kill the larvae which hibernate two or three inches deep in the soil. Proper crop rotation is undoubtedly one of the greatest factors in the control of many field crop pests which cannot be well controlled by remedies applied after the insects' appearance in harmful numbers.

Pork From Cornfields.

Those who planted cowpeas in their corn will find these cornfields a splendid place into which to turn hogs. There is always considerable corn left in the fields under our ordinary system of gathering. The hands can never get all of the ears. The teams will waste some. This the hogs will find. With cowpeas, the corn makes nearly a balanced ration. The swine graze off the peavines, consume the corn that would otherwise be wasted and produce pork for the farmers. There are many reasons for keeping hogs on the farm and having every field fenced hog-proof.

Fall Care of Hogs.

The fall season is now well advanced and perhaps there is no more critical period in the life of spring pigs than this is. Some things to be feared at this season are radical changes in feed, improper housing facilities and worms. These are things most to be feared.

During the fall season when the cool nights approach, the hog lacks the intelligence to select a sleeping place which should at once be comfortably warm and protected from draughts. There is no one cause that will be as disastrous in its effects on a hog than an improper sleeping place. The most successful farmers and hog raisers are those who provide a roomy, well ventilated shed as a sleeping place for their hogs. At the same time they use precautions which will prevent draughts. A windy sleeping place is apt to cause changes in the temperature of the animal which will result in lung dificulties as well as a general disorganization of the digestive organs. No curative remedies can approach careful preventive measures. Affections which have frequently been termed cholera, and which, in fact, invite that disease, quite often rise from the causes just stated. The feeding of green corn, while not in itself a serious matter, coupled with effects of bad sleeping places, frequently causes trouble.

Worms may be said to be always present where there are hogs. There should be a continual fight against their eradication. Cleanliness about the feeding places is important as a preventive measure. There should be periodical measures taken to destroy worms. A formula which has been successfully used at the Iowa state college for this purpose is made up of santonin, two and one-half grains; areca, one dram; calomel, one-half grain; sodium bicarbonate, one-half dram.

The quantity makes a dose sufficient for a hundred pound hog. Larger or smaller ones will require proportionate doses. The mixture should be given after the hog has been kept from feed for from 12 to 18 hours. The second dose should be given eight or ten days later.

Except for fattening hogs, it would be well to give spring pigs as much free range as possible. They will not only save a good deal in the way of greens and grasses that would otherwise go to waste, but the exercise will put them in a physical condition best Robert J. Brown in Inter Ocean and suited for the trying fall season.—Farmer.

Do Not Overfeed the Pigs.

Many farmers who never think of giving their horses or cows more than they will eat up clean, will when it comes to feeding the pigs, give them more than they will eat. Overfeeding is not good feeding. A pig fed in this manner soon loses its appetite, and thereafter will not do its best. A safe rule is never to give more than the animals will eat up clean and quickly. Feed will be saved by this method. It is not the amount of food an animal takes into its stomach that causes a gain in weight, but the amount that is assimilated, and when we overfeed we injure the stomach and a large part of what is eaten is not assimilated. This excess food is worse than wasted, for it gives the animal a setback from which it does not speedily recover.

Scaly Leg Treatment.

Scales on the legs of a fowl are not only unsightly, but eventually mean death to the afflicted bird. The course of the complaint is slow; it takes five or six months to go through all its phases. Grease is a sovereign remedy for killing the insects that cause the trouble. The legs should be washed in warm water and then anointed with lard and kerosene, or vaseline and sulphur; the treatment repeated every other day until the legs are clean. To prevent the pest in the poultry yard, never purchase a bird that has scaly legs, nor set a hen that is afflicted. One scaly-legged fowl in a pen will sooner or later spread the disease. Perfect cleanliness of the houses will go far towards keeping the place rid of the mites that cause all the trouble.

Feeding Potatoes to Swine.

On account of the heavy potato crop and the low market price, many people are asking about the value of spuds for stock feed. The Animal Husbandry Division of the State College at Pullman has received daily during the last few weeks several inquiries of this sort.

On account of their large water content, potatoes alone are not suitable for feeding swine. Experimental results at many stations have shown that one pound of grain is equal to about four pounds of cooked potatoes or four and a half pounds of potatoes raw. On this basis any one can figure out the probable return of potatoes when fed to hogs. They must be fed with grain to return satisfactory results. Probably not more than four pounds of potatoes should be used for each pound of grain where rapid gains are desired.

As is well known, potatoes should be cooked, using as little water as possible, mashing them and mixing in the grain while the potatoes are hot. A little salt should be added and the mixture fed to the hogs while still warm. If the grain is corn or barley, the addition of some tankage should increase the gains and decrease slightly their cost.

Proper Drain Tile.

Tile should be straight, cylindrical and well burned. The test of good quality is that it should give a sharp, metallic sound when struck with a piece of metal. As clay pipe shrinks in burning, the length and thickness of the walls, and the diameter, may vary some with the degree of burning; the over-burned ones being smaller in all dimensions than the under-burned. The degree of shrinkage in clays in different localities is not the same; consequently sizes, with the same degree of burning, may vary with the locality or manufacture. Manufacturers endeavor so to regulate their machines that the hardest-burned pipe will have the required dimensions. Usually the average tile overruns in length from a quarter to half an inch. Clay tile, when exposed to the air in freezing and thawing weather, are liable to disintegrate; but when buried in earth they are not so affected. As customarily made, they are not square on the ends, and many of them are not perfectly straight, being slightly bowed. When these irregularities are small, or do not both occur in the same pipe, they will not interfere with the utility of the piece. Tile are sold so much per 1,000 pieces, which are supposed to lay 1,000 feet of drain, the over-run in length offsetting breakage and rejections. When subjected to long transportation by rail and wagon, they do not always hold out; but a good quality of pipe, carefully handled, will ordinarily lay the required number of feet.

Tile-layers should be instructed to throw out all tile which are soft, cracked or ill-shaped. A crack through the walls at the end, two inches in depth, or any irregularity which would decrease the cross-section of the drain or prevent its making a good joint, should be sufficient cause for rejection.—John T. Stewart in Country Gentleman.

Saves Tomato Crop.

Farmers, gardeners, fruit growers and others interested in agriculture are fast learning to look to the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, for expert advice and help in solving their problems. Not long ago, a representative of a large floral company sent a representative to the college to appeal for aid in saving 7,000 tomato plants, which were on the verge of extinction by an attack of mildew. Professor L. M. Montgomery, assistant horticulturist, advised spraying the under side of the leaves with Bordeaux mixture, and a better regulation of the temperature in the greenhouses. These directions were followed and the plants were saved. The company is now anticipating the marketing of a fine crop of tomatoes during the holidays.

Deep Plowing Essential.

In all dry farming countries deep plowing is essential. Equally necessary is the use of the sub-surface packer, blade harrow or some other implement that will pack the furrow slice firmly against the subsoil. These two things are essential to the preparation of a good seed bed and a seed bed which will take up and hold all the precipitation during the fall and winter, says the Kansas Farmer. Generally speaking, too much plowing and harrowing are done for the express purpose of getting enough loose dirt on the surface to cover the seed. As moisture is paramount to the growing of any crop, methods conducive to the taking up of that moisture by the soil and the holding of the same in the soil for the growing crop, are important factors in crop production.

Brood Sows.

Much has been said and written in regard to the best food for a brood sow carrying her young. Yet many farmers still fail to understand the importance of this matter. There are two extremes in the feeding of a sow, both of which are wrong. The first extreme is a diet of corn and the second is a diet of roots alone. Some feeders have discovered their mistakes in practicing the first method and then have made an equally bad or worse, mistake in adopting the second.

A diet of corn is bad because this grain is too rich in fat and heat forming elements and is deficient in the muscle and bone making constituents. A diet of roots alone is bad because, although most valuable as an aid to digestion, they are lacking in the materials which go to build up the body of a pig or to sustain in a healthy condition the body of the sow.

What the brood sow needs is a combination of foods that will keep her in perfect health and at the same time build up the bodies of the embryo pigs which she is carrying. We believe there is nothing better for this purpose than skim milk, with equal parts of wheat, bran and middlings, or with ground oats and peas. A few roots, potato peelings, apples or cabbage leaves, when fed in connection with the grain ration, will aid digestion and promote the general health of the animal.

A dry, warm bed should be provided and some freedom allowed during the day, for exercise is as necessary as proper feeding. If the sow has a roomy pen and is given a forkful or two of straw or strawy manure, she will get sufficient exercise in working this over. She should be kept in fairly good condition, not too fat nor by any means squealing poor. If skim milk is not available, the grain may be wet with water or the meal can be fed dry, if preferred. Good, pure water in a plentiful supply is an essential feature.

Where no roots are to be had, a sod every day or two will be appreciated by the sow and will be equally as good for the health. Silage is good, but the animals root it out to find the kernels of corn and tread the residue under foot; thus a waste occurs which is greater than the good accomplished. Good, bright clover or alfalfa hay they will readily consume, and, for the bulky portion of the ration these have no superior. Some claim to have wintered sows satisfactorily on clover hay and roots alone, and we have no reason to doubt them, but we would prefer to feed some grain and skim milk in connection with these bulky foods. The stomach of the hog is small and is not intended for coarse foods altogether, although perhaps the maturer animal might get along fairly well without concentrated foods.

The sows should not be permitted to climb over high walls or anything else which would likely cause injury, and their quarters should be ample, so that when sleeping they can lie side by side and not pile up on one another, as is usually the case where there is insufficient room. This is of great moment where a dozen or more sows are used. About a week before farrowing, each sow should be placed in a pen in which she is to farrow and kept there until the pigs arrive.

Bunker hill, Los Angeles, a barrier between the business and a large residential district, now pierced by tunnels, is crumbling so that complete removal may be necessary—an immense and costly undertaking.

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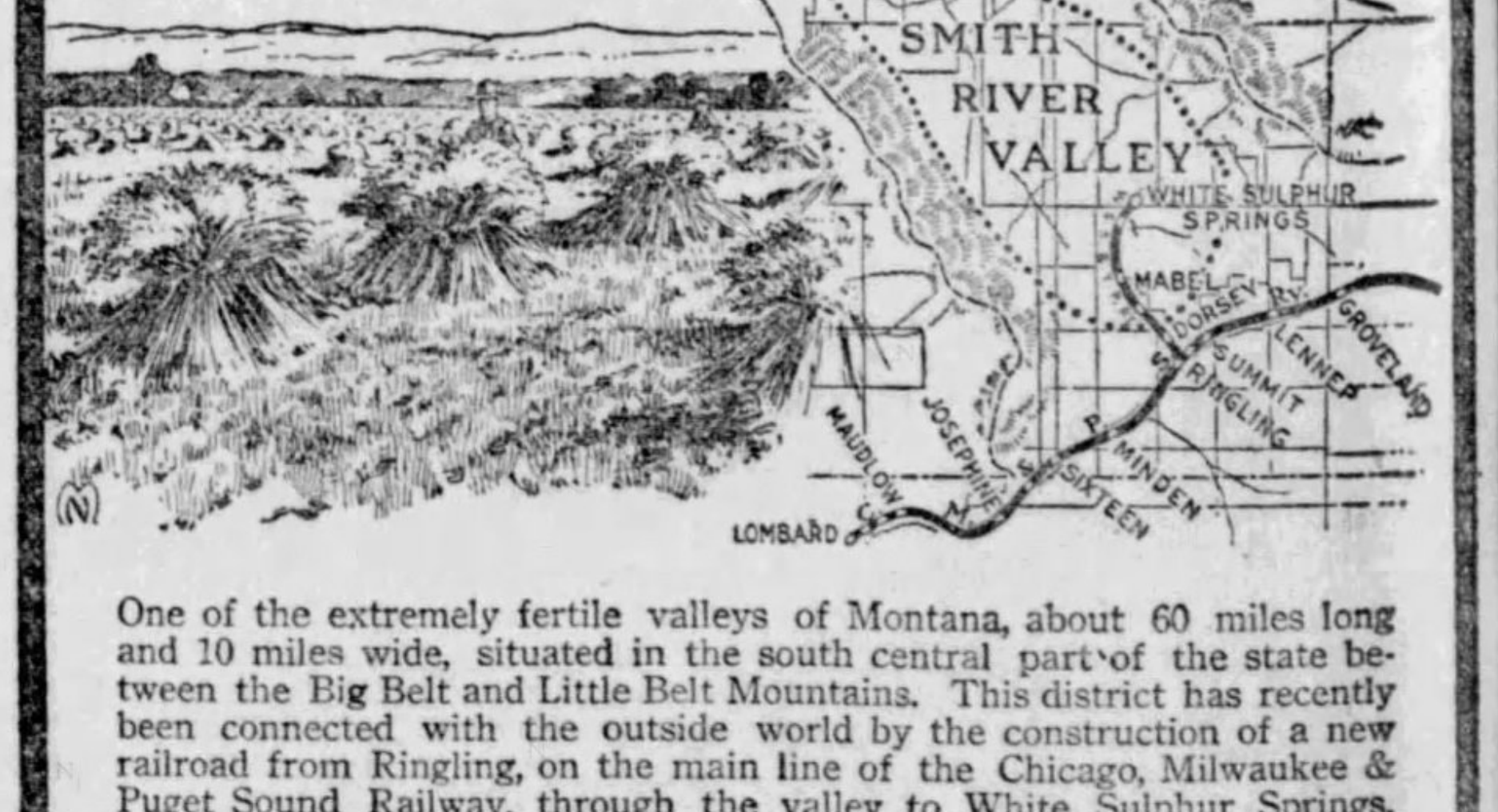

One of the extremely fertile valleys of Montana, about 60 miles long and 10 miles wide, situated in the south central part of the state between the Big Belt and Little Belt Mountains. This district has recently been connected with the outside world by the construction of a new railroad from Ringling, on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, through the valley to White Sulphur Springs.

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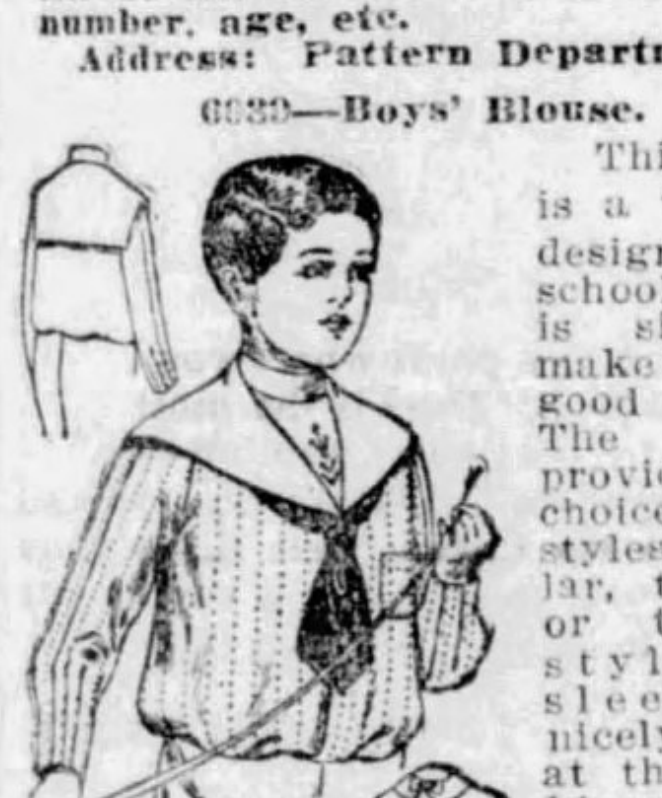
The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

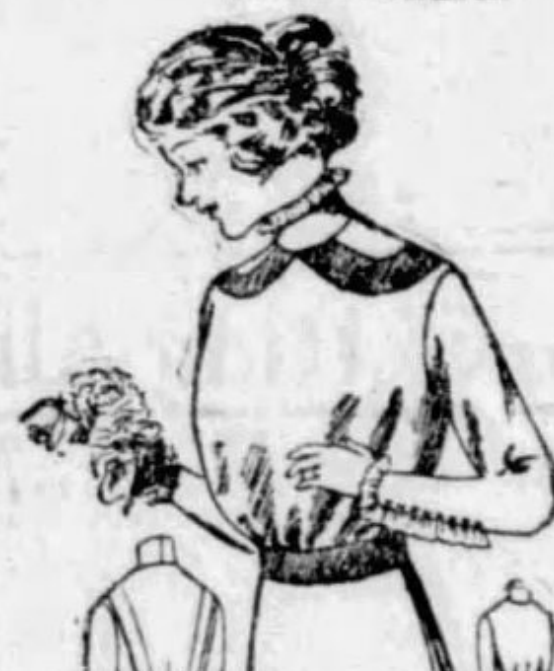
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6039—Boys' Blouse.



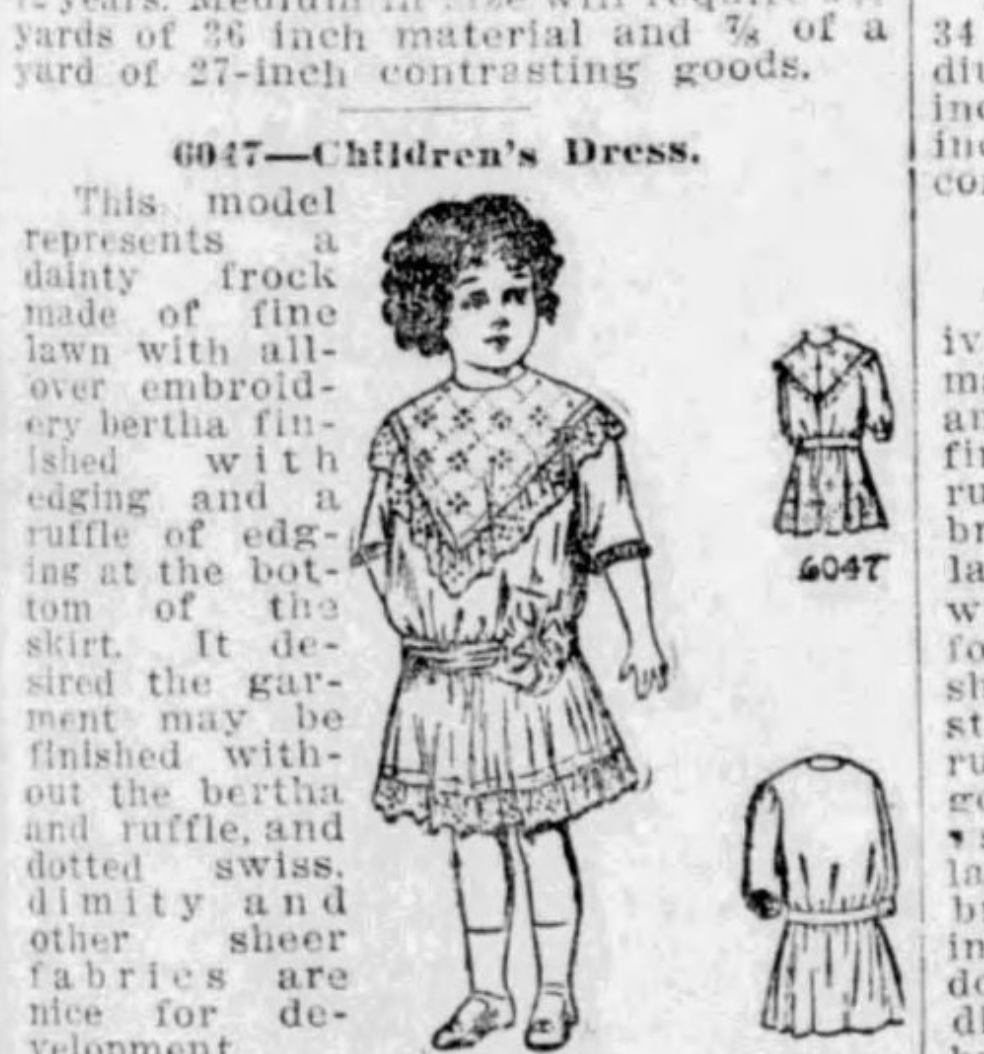
This blouse is a very nice design for the school boy. It is simple to make and very good looking. The pattern provides for choice of two styles of collar, the sailor or turn-down style. The sleeves are nicely plaited at the bottom. Linen, pique, chambray and similar fabrics are employed. The pattern No. 6039 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size will require 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material and ¾ of a yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6029—Ladies' Waist.



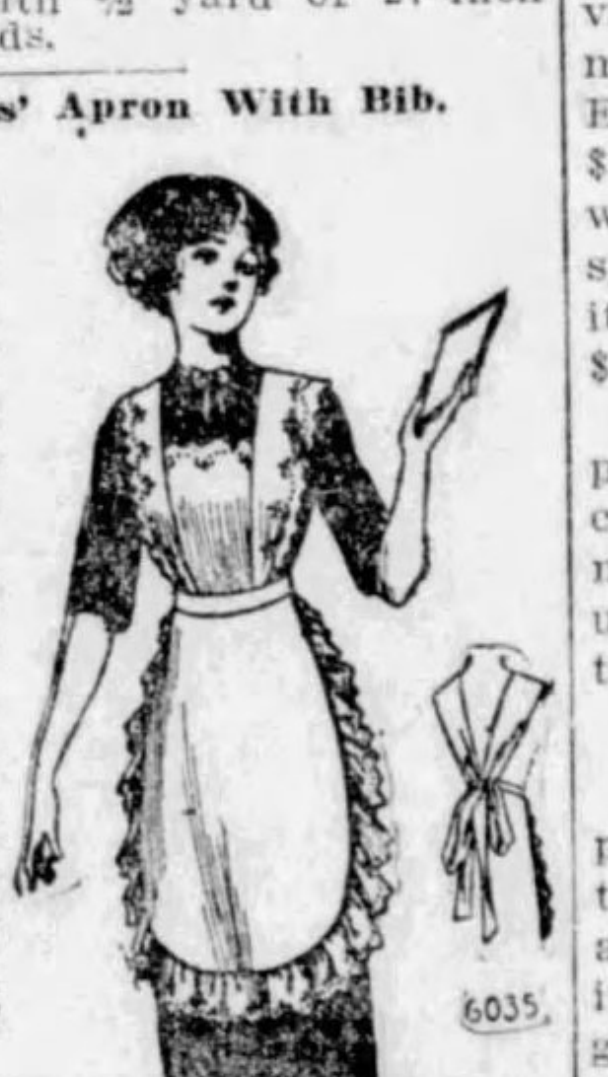
Here is quite a stylish waist for costume development, and one quite easy to make. It closes at the back and is finished with peplum and round collar which are in one. The collar is trimmed with contrasting goods. The long sleeves are slashed at the bottom and finished with a frill of edging. Any desired fabric will develop nicely. The pattern No. 6029 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 3 yards of 27-inch goods or 2¼ yards of material 36 inches wide, with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6047—Children's Dress.



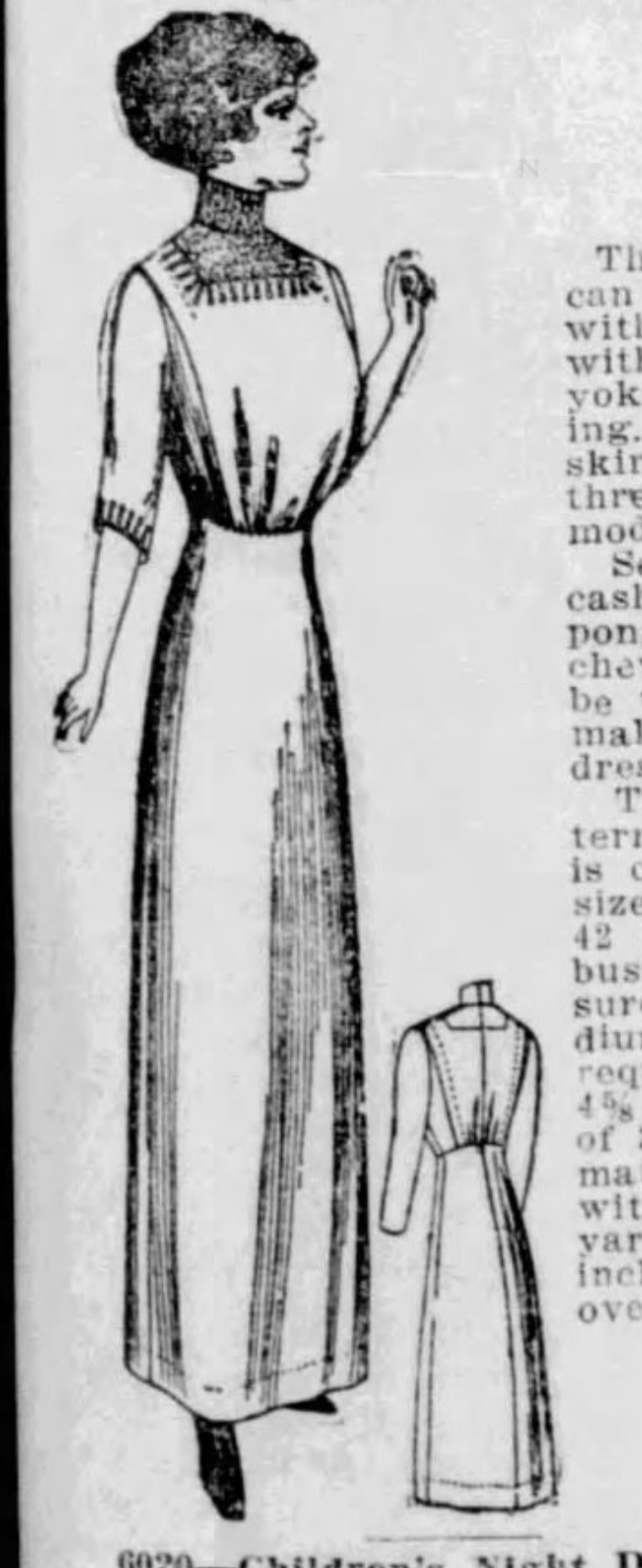
This model represents a dainty frock made of fine lawn with all-over embroidery bertha finished with edging and a ruffle of edging at the bottom of the skirt. If desired the garment may be finished without the bertha and ruffle, and dotted swiss, dimity and other sheer fabrics are nice for development. The pattern No. 6047 is cut in sizes 3, 5 and 7 years. Medium size will require 2¼ yards of 36 inch material, ⅜ of a yard of 22 inch all-over and 5½ yards of 4½ inch wide edging, 3¼ yards of insertion and 1⅜ yards of ribbon.

6035—Ladies' Apron With Bib.



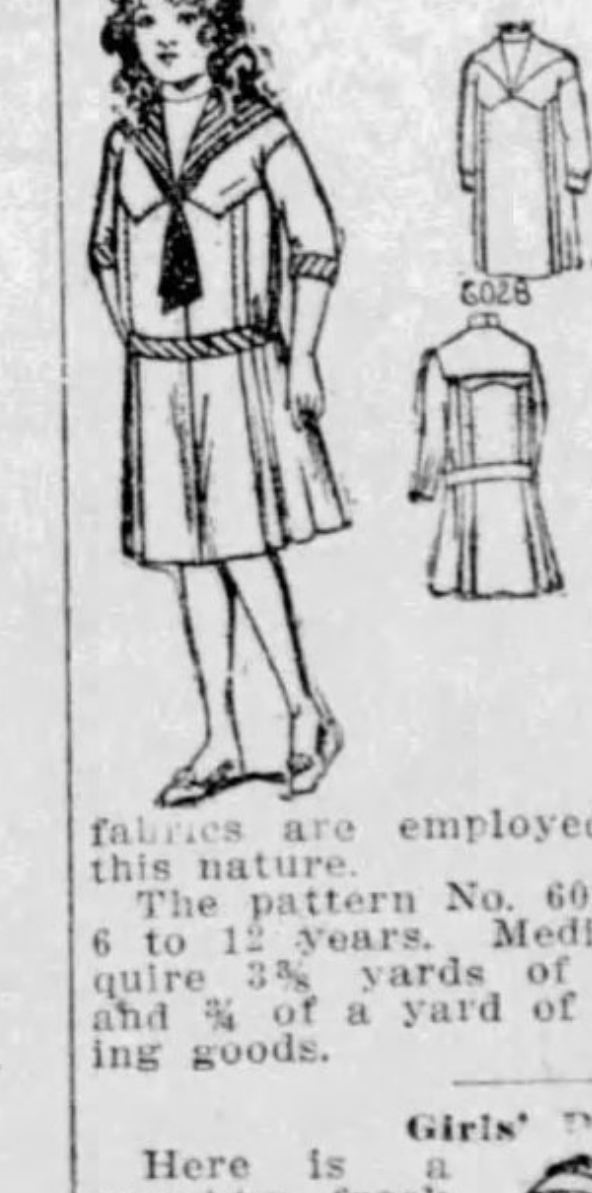
This attractive apron is made with bib and may be finished with a ruffle of embroidery or lace edging with the same forming the shoulder straps, or a ruffle of the goods may be used. Plain lawn with embroidery edging is nice; dotted swiss, dimity, crossbar lawn and similar materials may have a ruffle of self material. The pattern No. 6035 is cut in one size and requires 1 yd. of 36 inch goods and 2¼ yards of 11-inch edging.

5731—Ladies' Dress.



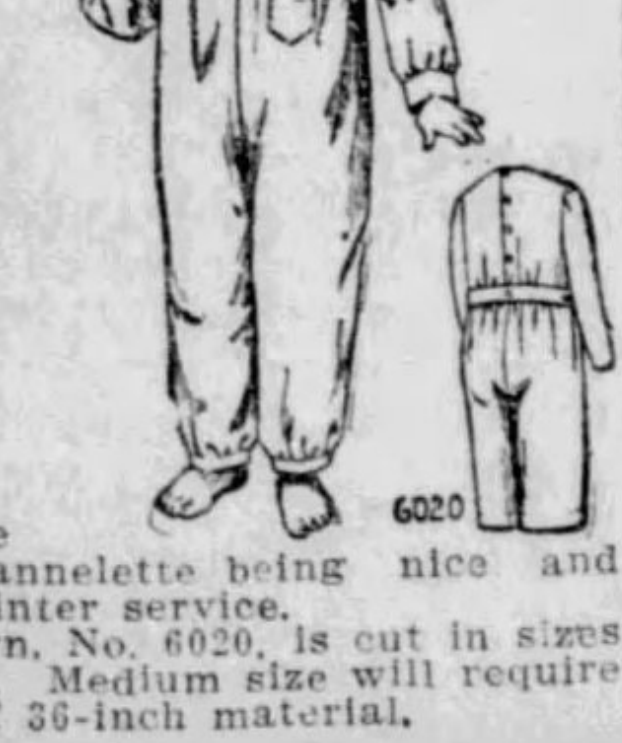
This dress can be made with or without the yoke facing. The skirt is a three-piece model. Serge, cashmere, pongee or cheviot can be used to make this dress. The pattern 5731 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of 18-inch all-over.

6028—Girls' Middy Dress.



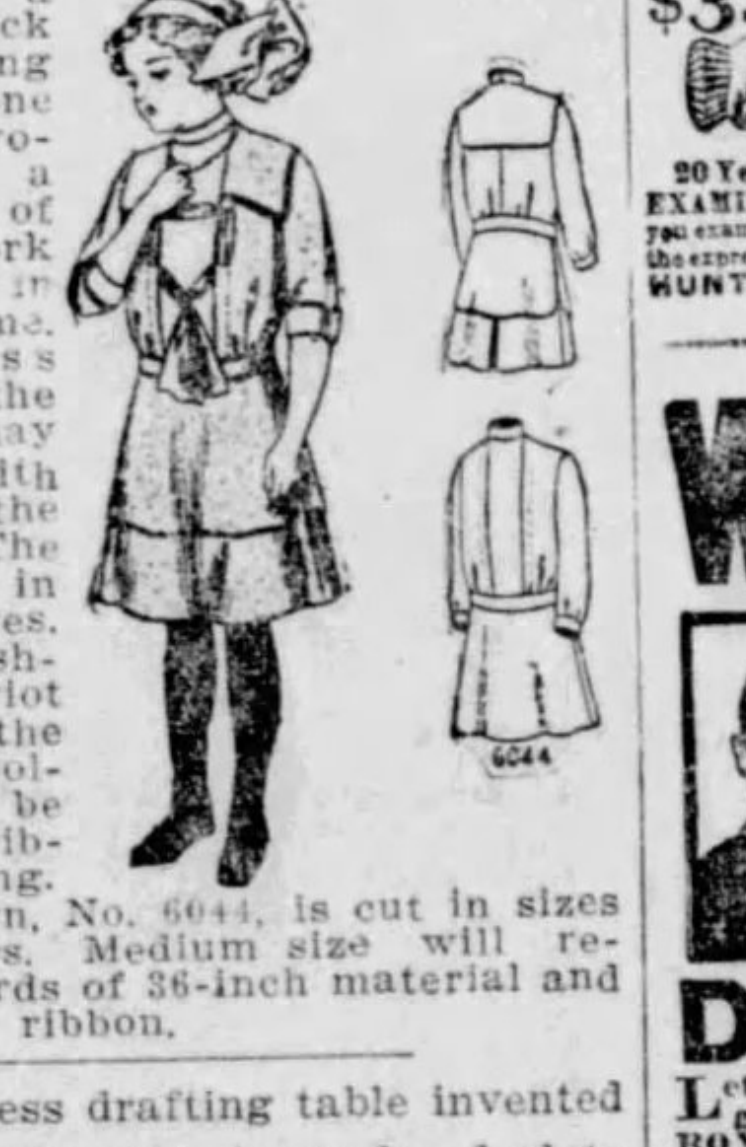
The middy dress is one of the most popular and becoming garments for the small girl. This design gives a splendid example of such a garment. The dress closes at the front and may be made with long or short sleeves. The sailor collar, the cuffs and the belt are fashioned of contrasting material. Serge, cashmere, shepherd's check and similar fabrics are employed for dresses of this nature. The pattern No. 6028 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material and ¾ of a yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6020—Children's Night Drawers.



This garment is something new in night drawers. It is made with square yoke at the front and there is a seam at the center front and another at the back where a band accommodates the fastening. Either bishop or plain sleeves may be used. The usual materials are employed, flannelette being nice and warm for winter service. The pattern, No. 6020, is cut in sizes 1 to 9 years. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

Girls' Dress.



Here is a pretty frock for a growing girl and one that any woman with a knowledge of needlework can fashion in a short time. The dress closes at the back and may be made with or without the peplum. The skirt is cut in three gores. Serge, cashmere, cheviot or any of the popular woolens may be used with ribbon trimming. The pattern, No. 6044, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3¾ yards of 36-inch material and 1⅞ yards of ribbon.

A shadowless drafting table invented by a Wisconsin man is made of plate glass, lighted from below by electric lamps which also quicky dry ink used on drawings.

RUSSIA FRIENDLY WITHOUT TREATY

Trade Relations With U. S. to Continue After Agreement Expires.

Washington, Nov. 27.—President Taft expects to advise congress in his annual message that there will be no disturbance in the trade relations of the United States and Russia following the expiration of the treaty of 1832 on January 1 next.

Each government will continue its diplomatic and consular egents stationed in the other's territory. There will be no tariff war or discriminatory practices applied to trade. Conditions will be practically the same as they are with the treaty in force, save that Russia will be free to refuse admission to its territory of any Americans, whatever their race. What in the past was a right, now will be accorded by each country to the other as a matter of grace.

The United States has been embarrassed in its negotiations with Russia by the resolute refusal of Great Britain and France to apply any pressure to Russia upon behalf of their Jewish citizens. On the other hand, Russia has been embarrassed by the Balkan war and the possibility of a general European conflict in which the neutrality of this country would be of immense importance.

Reasons for Russia's Stand.

If Russia could grant the concession demanded by the American government unquestionably it would do so. But to throw open the door to American Jews would establish a precedent which in Russia's view would create internal troubles of grave magnitude. Moreover, it would be followed by a demand for like consideration for British, French, German, Roumanian, and other European Jews.

The Jewish question is a serious one for Russia, not so much racially as economically. The St. Petersburg authorities declare confinement of the Jews within the "pale" is essential for the protection of the Slavs from exploitation.

To admit foreign Jews to parts of the empire closed to the native Jews would arouse the latter and create a condition harmful to internal order. The czar's ministers, therefore, feel they must deny the wish of the United States, and in their policy they have the support of the Russian parliament.

This parliament, known as the duma, has not yet assembled. The electoral college which is to choose it has been completed, and as it is strongly anti-Semitic, it is to be expected the men it will select will have the same view.

American Jews Displeased.

Many American Jews do not like the prospect that the trade relations of Russia and the United States will continue without change, asserting such a condition will make impossible the negotiation of a treaty giving their coreligionists the same right as other Americans to enter the Slav empire.

It is true their view that all relations should be severed in order that the St. Petersburg government may be brought to realize that to enjoy the friendship and trade of this country it must not discriminate between our citizens on account of race.

To take the action proposed, however, would wipe out a growing and valuable trade. In 1910 the commerce between the United States and European Russia was valued at $29,000,000. The following year it was valued at $36,000,000, and, in spite of the denunciation of the treaty, it is expected to amount this year to $47,500,000.

It is possible the increase in exports and imports this year has been caused by anticipation that the termination of the treaty all trade, save under restrictive and harsh conditions, will cease.

Trade War Not Likely.

From time to time it has been reported that Russia, in retaliation for the action of the United States in abrogating the treaty, would impose its "fighting tariff" on American goods. If any such course were adopted President Taft, under the mandatory provision of the Aldrich tariff law, would be forced to issue a proclamation applying the maximum tariff to Russian imports. Thus the two countries would engage in trade war.

Information received here indicates that Russia does not want and will not provoke such a war. It does not desire to create further international complications. In the far east the Slav government is in an excellent position, due to the agreement it has with Japan.

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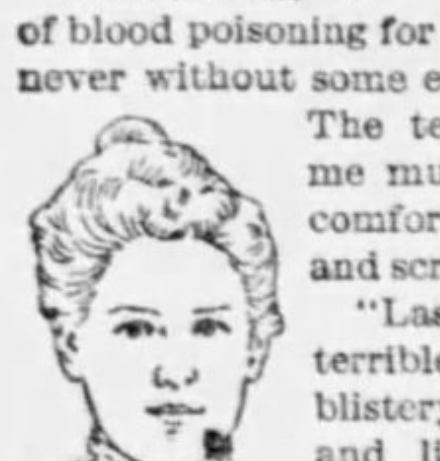
EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size. HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1208 CHICAGO, ILL.

RASH ALMOST COVERED FACE

And Arms. Terrible Itching. Blistery Sores on Arm and Limbs. Could not Sleep. Used Cuticura Remedies. Entirely Rid of All Skin Eruptions.



Warrenville, O.—"I have felt the effects of blood poisoning for eighteen years. I was never without some eruptions on my body. The terrible itching caused me much suffering and discomfort, while the rubbing and scratching made it worse.

"Last spring I had a terrible breaking out of blistery sores on my arms and limbs. My face and arms were almost covered with rash. I could not sleep and lost nineteen pounds in five weeks. My face was terribly red and sore, and felt as if my skin was on fire. At last I tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and I found them so cool, soothing and healing that I got some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Resolvent. I bathed with hot water and Cuticura Soap, then I applied the Cuticura Ointment every night for two months, and I am entirely cured of all skin eruptions." (Signed) Mrs. Kathryn Krafft, Nov. 28, 1911.

Cuticura Soap is best for skin and hair because of its extreme purity, delicate yet effective medication, and refreshing fragrance. It costs but little more than ordinary soaps, wears to a wafer and gives comfort and satisfaction every moment of its use, for toilet, bath and nursery. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

ROBBERY IS A MYSTERY

Gold Replaced by Lead in Shipment of Bank.

London, Nov. 27.—A daring and mysterious robbery is being investigated by the London, continental and Egyptian police. The amount involved is about $50,000.

Ten days ago the Bank of England dispatched $250,000 in sovereigns, with the usual precautions, to the Credit Lyonnais at Alexandria, Egypt, and on the way $50,000 was abstracted from the bags and lead substituted.

The sovereigns were packed in leather bags, 1,000 sovereigns in each. Five bags were then placed in a sealed case.

Thus there were 10 cases, each of which was sealed with eight seals of the Bank of England and the Credit Lyonnais, in the presence of representatives of each institution.

The cases were guarded by armed detectives from the Lothbury entrance to the London bank, whence they were taken by truck to the London docks, where they were placed in the strong room of a steamer bound for Bremen. Thence they were sent overland via Brindisi, being most carefully checked at each point of transhipment.

Upon being delivered at the Credit Lyonnais at Alexandria the seals were apparently intact. The first case was all right. The second contained lead. The third and fourth were all right, but the fifth contained lead.

Immediately on the discovery of the robbery there was much excited cabling between London and Alexandria, but so far no clew has been discovered to the thieves.

It is thought the robbers must have had duplicate seals of the Bank of England and the Credit Lyonnais, but how it was possible for them to have obtained them is what baffles everybody.

The Bank of England holds the receipt of the Credit Lyonnais, while the carriers insured the shipment as usual at Lloyds. From this it would appear that the Egyptian bank stands to lose the money.

CROPS OF THE WORLD

Government Gets Report From Other Countries.

A cablegram, dated November 23, 1912, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, has been received by the United States Department of Agriculture, giving the following information:

The production in 1912 compared with 1911 in countries of the northern hemisphere (specified in the October bulletin of the Institute) is as follows: Wheat, 106.4; rye, 122.2; barley, 105.7; oats, 121.4; corn, 121.8.

The countries to which the above figures relate are Prussia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, France, England, Ireland, Wales, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia (73 governments), Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Tunis and Algeria.

For Russia in Europe the preliminary figures of production are for rye, 1,010,992,000 bushels; barley, 455,920,000 bushels; oats, 972,980,000 bushels; corn, 79,608,000 bushels.

"ANYBODY HERE SEEN KELLY?"

Georgia Man Gives Frisco's Mayor a Large Order.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—To accommodate H. Kelly, Jr., of Commerce, Ga., a stenographer was set to work today at the office of Mayor Rolph, copying the names of 639 Kellys from the city directory. The following letter was received at the mayor's office from Mr. Kelly:

"Hon. Mayor of San Francisco: Dear Sir—Some of my people have disappeared. Have you any Kellys in your city directory? If so, will you give their names with their addresses?

H. KELLY, JR."

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REPORT 17,000 LOST IN STORM

Philippine Natives Tell of Huge Loss in Typhoon on Island.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Government officials here last night eagerly awaited further details of the great typhoon which, in the southern islands of the Philippine group, is reported to have caused the death of many thousands of natives.

Acting Gov. Gen. Gilbert cabled to the insular bureau of the war department the meager details he had received from the desolated islands, saying it was rumored in Manila that from 15,000 to 17,000 persons had been killed by the storm. The typhoon passed from the eastward across the island of Leyete to that of Panay, devasting the cities of Tacloban and Capiz.

It is feared that a number of Americans and other foreigners, who either are employed or have homes near these places have met their death and it is known that the devastation on both islands and on the western coast of Mindanao was tremendous.

The typhoon is considered the worst which has visited the Philippines since the American occupation of the islands and Acting Gov. Gen. Gilbert at once dispatched a ship load of food and materials of repair to Tacloban, holding several transports ready for movement if need in that section.

Tacloban, the capital of Leyte, is on the northesat coast of that island and has a population of about 14,000. It is the center of a considerable hemp district.

Capiz, the capital of the province of that name in the island of Panay, is the terminal of the railroad crossing of the island from Ilolo and is an important sugar port. It has a population of about 20,000.

COLLEGE LIFE COMES HIGH

Costs From 25 to 50 Per Cent More Than Formerly.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 2.—According to statistics from 51 universities, the cost of living at colleges in the past 10 years had advanced from 25 to 50 per cent.

Dartmouth shows the topmost advance. Harvard shows a 22 per cent increase in the cost of board, Princeton 35 per cent and Vassar 16 per cent increase. Holy Cross, Lehigh and Radcliffe show no increase.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

LIVELY FIRE IN RESORT

Blaze Threatened Serious Damage in Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 27.—Fire on the board walk here this afternoon threatened serious damage. It started on Georgia avenue, in the lower part of the city, and swept along to the board walk and up toward Mississippi avenue. Most of the buildings in the path of the flames were small frame affairs.

The fire started in the rear of a small restaurant and spread to the Bradford Hotel, which was destroyed. The hotel was valued at about $20,000. Other small old wooden structures were attacked and also quickly burned, bringing the loss up to about $40,000. Fire on the board walk always creates much excitement in Atlantic City and today's outbreak drew thousands of persons to the scene.

THREE NEW BIG SHIPS

Increase in Fleet of German Line by 1915.

Lonodn, Nov. 29.—Since his return from New York, Albert Ballin has given some further information as to the North Atlantic program of the Hamburg-American line, of which he is the general director.

The Imperator, the huge vessel which is nearly completed, will enter the New York service in May, and, as has already been stated, every available berth for the first voyage has been taken, with a long waiting list.

In 1914 the Imeprator will have a sister ship, the Advent, which will enable the Amerika to be diverted to the Hamburg-Boston service, to be opened next spring by the Cleveland and the Cincinnati.

In 1915 a third leviathan will be available, and the three big ships will, between them, conduct the New York express service, leaving the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to join the Amerika on the Boston route.

This, in brief, is the program that lies ahead of the Hambur merican line during what will be three of the most eventful years of its history.

Each of the three big steamers will be designed for a speed of 22 knots, so there is plainly no intention to compete for the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. Considerable interest is centered in the dimensions of the boats. There is shrewd suspicion that the Cunard line's Aquitania will be a little larger than the 50,000 ton Imperator. On the other hand, there is just a possibility that the second steamer of the Imperator class will be larger than the Aquitania.

Herr Ballin naturally says nothing on the point, but contents himself with the remark that the second and third big steamers will be "rather large." He made it quite clear that there was no difference between himself and the British companies.

WOMEN FLEE HAREMS

Paris, Dec. 2.—The Turkish harems have been considerably depleted since the Ottoman capital has been threatened by the Bulgarian army. Many of the educated women belonging to the establishments of Turkish personages of high rank have taken advantage of the unsettled conditions in Constantinople to escape from the harems and proceed to western Europe.

Several of them have arrived at Marseilles on steamers coming from eastern Mediterranean ports. Others have reached Lausanne, Zurich and Geneva, while a few have come to Paris.

They show every appearance of having departed in haste. They possess very little money, but have brough with them much splendid jewelry and some fine silks.

The Third Degree

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

thickly from his lips and he sank sleepily back among the soft divan pillows.

Just at that moment the telephone bell rang. Underwood quickly picked up the receiver.

"Who's that?" he asked. As he heard the answer his face lit up and he replied eagerly: "Mrs. Jeffries—yes. I'll come down. No, tell her to come up."

Hanging up the receiver, he hastily went over to the divan and shook Howard.

"Howard, wake up! confound you! You've got to get tout—there's somebody coming."

He shook him roughly, but his old classmate made no attempt to move.

"Quick, do you hear!" exclaimed Underwood impatiently. "Wake up—some one's coming."

Howard sleepily half opened his eyes. He had forgotten entirely where he was and believed he was on the train, for he answered:

"Sure, I'm sleepy. Say—porter, make up my bed."

His patience exhausted, Underwood was about to pull him from the sofa by force, when there was a ring at the front door.

Bending quickly over his companion, Underwood saw that he was fast asleep. There was no time to awaken him and get him out of the way, so, quickly, he took a big screen and arranged it around the divan so that Howard could not be seen. Then he hurried to the front door and opened it.

Alicia entered.

CHAPTER VII.

For a few moments Underwood was too much overcome by emotion to speak. Alicia brushed by in haughty silence, not deigning to look at him. All he heard was the soft rustle of her clinging silk gown as it swept along the floor. She was incensed with him, of course, but she had come. That was all he asked. She had come in time to save him. He would talk to her and explain everything and she would understand. She would help him in this crisis as she had in the past. Their long friendship, all these years of intimacy, could not end like this. There was still hope for him. The situation was not as desperate as he feared He might yet avert the shameful end of the suicide. Advancing toward her, he said in a hoarse whisper:

"Oh, this is good of you, you've come—this is the answer to my letter."

Alicia ignored his extended hand and took a seat. Then, turning on him, she exclaimed indignantly:

"The answer should be a horsewhip. How dare you send me such a message?" Drawing from her bag the letter received from him that evening, she demanded:

"What do you expect to gain by this threat?"

"Don't be angry, Alicia."

Underwood spoke soothingly, trying to conciliate her. Well he knew the seductive power of his voice. Often he had used it and not in vain, but tonight it fell on cold, indifferent ears.

"Don't call me by that name," she snapped.

Underwood made no answer. He turned slightly paler and, folding his arms, just looked at her, in silence. There was an awkward pause.

At last she said:

"I hope you understand that everything's over between us. Our acquaintance is at an end."

"My feelings toward you can never change," replied Underwood earnestly. "I love you—I shall always love you."

Alicia gave a little shrug of her shoulders, expressive of utter indifference.

"Love!" she exclaimed mockingly. "You love no one but yourself."

Underwood advanced nearer to her and there was a tremor in his voice as he said:

"You have no right to say that. You remember what we once were. Whose fault is it that I am where I am today? When you broke our engagement and married old Jeffries to gratify your social ambition, you ruined my life. You didn't destroy my love—you couldn't kill that. You may forbid me everything—to see you—to speak to you—even to think of you, but I can never forget that you are the only woman I ever cared for. If you had married me, I might have been a different man. And now, just when I want you most, you deny me even your friendship. What have I done to deserve such treatment? Is it fair? Is it just?"

Alicia had listened with growing impatience. It was only with difficulty that she contained herself. Now she interrupted him hotly:

"I broke my engagement with you because I found that you were deceiving me—just as you deceived others."

"It's a lie!" broke in Underwood. "I may have trifled with others, but I never deceived you."

Alicia rose and, crossing the room, carelessly inspected one of the pictures on the wall, a study of the nude by Bouguereau.

"We need not go into that," she said haughtily. "That is all over now. I came to ask you what this letter—this threat—means. What do you expect to gain by taking your life unless I continue to be your friend? How can I be a friend to a man like you? You know what your friendship for a woman means. It means that you would drag her down to your own level and disgrace her as well as yourself. Thank God, my eyes are now opened to your true character. No self-respecting woman could afford to allow her name to be associated with yours. You are as incapable of disinterested friendship as you are of common honesty." Coldly she added: "I hope you quite understand that henceforth my house is closed to you. If we happen to meet in public, it must be as strangers."

Underwood did not speak. Words seemed to fail him. His face was set and white. A nervous twitching about the mouth showed the terrible mental strain which the man was under. In the excitement he had forgotten about Howard's presence on the divan behind the screen. A listener might have detected the heavy breathing of the sleeper, but even Alicia herself was too preoccupied to notice it. Underwood extended his arms pleadingly:

"Alicia—for the sake of auld lang syne"

"Auld lang syne," she retorted. "I want to forget the past. The old memories are distasteful. My only object in coming here tonight was to make the situation plain to you and to ask you to promise me not to—carry out your threat to kill yourself. Why should you kill yourself? Only cowards do that. Because you are in trouble. Leave New York. Go where you are not known. You are still young. Begin life over again, somewhere else." Advancing toward him, she went on: "If you will do this I will help you. I never want to see you again, but I'll try not to think of you unkindly. But you must promise me solemnly not to make any attempt against your life."

"I promise nothing," muttered Underwood doggedly.

"But you must," she insisted. "It would be a terrible crime, not only against yourself, but against others. You must give me your word."

Underwood shook his head.

"I promise nothing."

"But you must," persisted Alicia. "I won't stir from here until I have your promise."

He looked at her curiously.

"If my life has no interest for you, why should you care?" he asked.

There was a note of scorn in his voice which aroused his visitor's wrath. Crumpling up his letter in her hand, she confronted him angrily.

"Shall I tell you why I care?" she cried. "Because you accuse me in this letter of being the cause of your death—I, who have been your friend in spite of your dishonesty. Oh! It's despicable, contemptible! Above all, it's a lie——"

Underwood shrugged his shoulders. Cynically he replied:

"So it wasn't so much concern for me as for yourself that brought you here."

Alicia's eyes flashed as she answered:

"Yes, I wished to spare myself this indignity, the shame of being associated in any way with a suicide. I was afraid you meant what you said."

"Afraid," interrupted Underwood bitterly, "that some of the scandal might reach as far as the aristocratic Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Sr."

Her face flushed with anger. Alicia paced up and down the room. The man's taunts stung her to the quick. In a way, she felt that he was right. She ought to have guessed his character long ago and had nothing to do with him. He seemed desperate enough to do anything, yet she doubted if he had the courage to kill himself. She thought she would try more conciliatory methods, so, stopping short, she said more gently.

"You know my husband has suffered through the wretched marriage of his only son. You know now deeply we both feel this disgrace, and yet you would add——"

"Why should I consider your husband's feelings?" he cried. "He didn't consider mine when he married you." Suddenly bending forward, every nerve tense, he continued hoarsely: "Alicia, I tell you I'm desperate. I'm hemmed in on all sides by creditors. You know what your friendship—your patronage means? If you drop me now, your friends will follow—they're a lot of sheep led by you—and when my creditors hear of me they'll swoop down on me like a flock of wolves. I'm not able to make a settlement. Prison stares me in the face."

Glancing around at the handsome furnishings, Alicia replied carelessly:

"I'm not responsible for your wrongdoing. I want to protect my friends. If they are a lot of sheep, as you say, that is precisely why I should warn them. They have implicit confidence in me. You have borrowed their money, cheated them at cards, stolen from them. Your acquaintance with me has given them the opportunity. But now I've found you out. I refuse any longer to sacrifice my friends, my self-respect, my sense of decency." Angrily she continued: "You thought you could bluff me. You've adopted this coward's way of forcing me to receive you against my will. Well, you've failed. I will not sanction your robbing my friends. I will not allow you to sell them and more of your high-priced rubbish, or permit you to cheat them at cards."

Underwood listened in silence. He stood motionless, watching her flushed face as she heaped reproaches on him. She was practically pronouncing his death sentence, yet he could not help thinking how pretty she looked. When she had finished he said nothing, but, going to his desk he opened a small drawer and took out a revolver.

Alicia recoiled, frightened.

"What are you going to do?" she cried.

Underwood smiled bitterly.

"Oh, don't be afraid. I wouldn't do it while you are here. In spite of all you've said to me, I still think too much of you for that." Replacing the pistol in the drawer, he added: "Alicia, if you desert me now, you'll be sorry to the day of your death."

His visitor looked at him in silence. Then, contemptuously, she said:

"I don't believe you intend to carry out your threat. I should have known from the first that your object was to frighten me. The pistol display was highly theatrical, but it was only a bluff. You've no more idea of taking your life than I have of taking mine. I was foolish to come here. I might have spared myself the humiliation of this clandestine interview. Good-night."

She went toward the door. Underwood made no attempt to follow her. In a hard, strange voice, which he scarcely recognized as his own, he merely said:

"Is that all you have to say?"

"Yes," replied Alicia, as she turned at the door. "Let it be thoroughly understood that your presence at my house is not desired. If you force yourself upon me in any way, you must take the consequences."

Underwod bowed and was silent. She did not see the deathly pallor of his face. Opening the door of the apartment which led to the hall, she again turned.

"Tell me, before I go—you didn't mean what you said in your letter, did you?"

"I'll tell you nothing," replied Underwood doggedly.

She tossed her head scornfully.

"I don't believe that a man who is coward enough to write a letter like this has the courage to carry out his threat." Stuffing the letter back into her bag, she added: "I should have thrown it back into the waste-paper basket, but on second thoughts, I think I'll keep it. Good-night."

"Good-night," echoed Underwood mechanically.

To Be Continued.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912

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ROBINSON LOCKE .... Editor

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People who die too young can't expect to have the approval of Dr. Wiley.

It is our opinion that ecru is a color that looks as if it needed laundering.

Everybody seems to be of the opinion that Mr. Taft will make a fine ex-president.

The new nickel is to be very beautiful, but it will buy only five cents' worth of stuff.

There ought to be a law against doing anything to disturb the man who is contented.

The fellow who has a sweetheart with yellow hair is always talking of her golden locks.

We must say this much for Dr. Wiley. He is usually talking about something good to eat.

The state of California has broken the record for not being sure of which side of the street it is on.

Some men seem to think they are putting up a strong argument when they make a lot of noise.

Andrew Carnegie will go down in history as the man who gave ex-presidents something to live for.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who let a story go in one ear and out the other?

Wealthy Turks are transferring their harems from Constantinople to Asia Minor. Oh, the horrors of war!

If the tail goes with the hide we assume that the Wilson family will get Pauline Wayne, the White House cow.

An artistic temperament may be all right for a woman, but a man has no business with anything of that kind.

Cures for tuberculosis and cancer have been claimed. But where is there a man who can cure that tired feeling?

Suffragists want a place in the inaugural parade next March, and without asking for any special brand of weather.

It is said that the hobble skirt was worn in Crete 5,000 years ago. But at that time there were no street car steps to climb.

A New York boy has had his stomach taken out and repaired. Modern surgery is getting to be as easy as shingling a roof.

The young man who stops in the street, picks up a stray piece of coal and puts it in his purse has a great future before him.

Africans have a vegetable butter, but nobody has produced anything in the way of an egg that it not associated with the hen.

An Arkansas woman says she is the proud possessor of George Washington's trunk. Where is General Howe's traveling bag?

Aunt Hetty Green, in good health at 78, says she has been chewing on a boiled onion for 20 years. Possibly she has found the elixir of life.

The Brazilian ambassador has married a New York widow. Another case of United States influence in South American affairs.

We don't suppose there will be a single member of the new congress who hasn't the talent to direct the distribution of garden seeds in his district.

Dr. Anna Shaw is a hard person to defeat in a suffragist convention. Guess she will have to be referred to as the grand old woman of the cause.

It is reported that Prince Victor Napoleon is to be established on the new throne of Albania. Evidently the Napoleons will never be satisfied with an ordinary chair.

ROUMANIA AND THE BALKANS.

In the muddle of interests brought into conflict by the Balkan war, one of the puzzling phases has been the attitude of Roumania. Racially this country's sympathies are with the allied states. Yet politically she is opposed to them and there are prospects that, in the event of the war involving new countries, she will be found upon the side of the enemies of the Balkan states.

The history of this strange situation goes back to the war of the late 70s. In that conflict the Roumanians fought alongside the Russians in the bloody battles which came to a grand climax with the siege of Plevna. In justice, Roumania deserved an equal share in the division of the territory wrung from the Turk. But Russia coolly took the cream and threw Roumania a strip of sterile land she could think of only with sorrow and contempt. Furthermore, Bulgaria gained favors where Roumania was slighted. The conditions which bred prosperity in Bulgaria and gave her the opportunity to develop an amazingly efficient fighting machine were denied Roumania. She was left to nourish jealousies, to plot with neighbors with whom she had no kin, to long for disaster to the great power which had been her ally.

In the new alignment Roumania is seen to be with Austria. She will enjoy that position not only because of the prospect of snatching some small part of the spoils, but also because she may thus be able to square accounts with the gluttonish Russian bear.

INDIVIDUALISM IN FINANCE.

The interesting fact has developed out of the special hearing in the government suit to dissolve the sugar trust that there is little or no honor among high financiers. They lack the comradeship and fellow-feeling which obtains among automobile speeders, countrymen met in a foreign land and housebreakers. It appears that in the world of Big Money it behooves a man to have his wife about him and to keep an eye upon his securities. For the neighbor at his elbow in a blind pool may "sneak one over on him," his old college chum may "sell him out" and the man to whom he has intrusted stocks for voting purposes may take the stocks down to the broker's and pocket the proceeds.

A person might hesitate between condemning the ruthlessness of finance as played by the masters and admiring their freedom from the conventional formulae that compass the average citizen. We are inclined to lean toward approval of their course. For we recall the accounts of the robber barons in the history books. These gentry brought their species to an end with dispatch because they preyed on one another. So also may the modern world profit by the lack of comradeship among latter-day robber barons.

SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE.

The dispute between the railroads and the locomotive engineers was settled in the good old way which appeals to arbitrators always as the best way. Concessions were granted and concessions were denied. Each side got something and lost something. Differences were split. And at the close was the usual lecture about the rights of the people to which neither side of the argument paid any more attention than to the far-away hoot of a switch engine.

Whatever intrinsic merit, however, there is in arbitration lies in what arbitration does for the public. It is a notorious fact that wherever outsiders are brought into a labor dispute, the disputants seldom derive any satisfaction from the decision. It is another notorious fact that arbitration never brings with it that feeling of finality, of freedom from discontent on one hand or anxiety on the other, which is often the result of a settlement arrived at by the disputants alone. Yet when the public is considered, arbitration is a strong and a worthy weapon. It is, indeed, the public's best protection from the disturbances in which it is supposed to have only a bystander's interest, but in which it has, in reality, the interest of the innocent victim.

It is to be hoped for the sake of employers and workers that some better scheme than arbitration—as now arbitrated—can be devised, which will at once have the binding quality of arbitration and be swift and efficient in application. But so far as the general public is touched, there can be no quarrel with arbitration. The thing has saved it many a hard blow.

ON PENSIONING EX-PRESIDENTS.

The plan of the Carnegie Corporation to pension ex-presidents and the widows of ex-presidents speaks of the kindliness of Mr. Carnegie—for, beyond question, it was the philanthropist himself who caused the corporation to take the action it has taken.

Yet we can perceive difficulties in the scheme. It will be hard for anyone to learn just wherein Mr. Carnegie is personally in the debt of any President. His pension would be solely a pension of charity, not a pension of reward. It would be an altogether different thing to accept money from the people than it would to accept it from any individual. An ex-president might think it only justice that the country remember past benefits and see that none shall want, or be forced to seek new means of livelihood late in life. But he would probably have to overcome a feeling of repugnance before taking from Mr. Carnegie that which his country has failed to provide for him. Ex-presidents and their families are not without pride and self-respect.

It would be unfair to charge this pensioning scheme up to the arrogance of philanthropy, which every once in a while does break in where angels would be diffident. The good will of Mr. Carnegie is beyond disputing. He saw that the nation had been negligent, and, though he may receive only hurt to his feelings for broaching the scheme, he deserves a good deal of credit. Perhaps his pension proposition will serve to shame congress into making the proper provision.

THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF WAR.

Thucydides tells how a terrible plague added to the woes of the Athenians when the city was besieged by the Spartans in the second year of the Peloponnesian war. Death was at the walls and death was within the walls and none knew whether it should be the missiles of the Spartans or the unseen disease that should strike him down. And, according to the historian, many in their hopelessness and terror scarcely cared.

Another plague visited both the defenders and the besiegers of Jerusalem when the Romans hammered at the gates in the year 72 A. D. We find another plague charged to the returning Crusaders in the thirteenth century. The frightful "black death" that ravaged England at the end of the sixteenth century was brought there by soldiers coming home from campaigns on the continent.

The plague of cholera at Constantinople is now added to the grim chronicle of the attendance of epidemic on war. And if the rest of the world should suffer also from that plague, it will be in keeping with precedent.

PROGRESSIVE AND REACTIONARY.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is the latest line to announce a change from steam to electric power. It will proceed shortly to electrify important sections, of which one is 114 miles long and another leads over the highest and toughest grade of the road.

Some other impulse than the fatness of its treasury has prompted the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to make this alteration, for the company is not rated among the reliably prosperous and the certain dividend payers. For three dollars that it earns net, the Lake Shore & Michigan Central earns eight and the Pennsylvania earns eleven dollars.

Nevertheless, this ought to be the most important reason why a railroad company should undertake the substitution of electric traction for steam. The more a company earns the more reason why the company should improve the means of transportation, why it should better the relations between itself and the communities which dwell along its lines.

It has been demonstrated in detail that electric traction is more economical than traction with locomotives. It is the tremendous cost of installing equipment which stands as a barrier to this improvement. Why then should a comparatively weak road, such as the Denver and Rio Grande is, be progressive while the placer mine eastern roads keep on polluting the atmosphere of the cities they run through?

INSIST ON THE RECALL.

Those Arizonians are insistent and persistent. Clamoring for admission to the sisterhood of states, the then territory of Arizona submitted for approval, some months ago, a tentative constitution. It embodied a provision for the recall of judges and other public officials. President Taft forced elimination of this provision and Arizona became a state without the recall in its fundamental law. A few days ago the people of Arizona voted upon a proposal to amend the constitution inserting the recall. It carried by overwhelming majority. Since Arizona has become a state neither the President, congress nor any other outside authority can interfere with its constitution so long as it does not conflict with the federal constitution.

In Ohio, the constitutional convention did not deem it wise to insert provision for the recall among amendments. Arizona is a western political experiment station and its experiment with the recall will be watched with unusual interest by the older states.

THE GHOST AT THE BANQUET.

The Parker-Guffey-Belmont-Murphy section of Democracy is making a very dry face over the prospect of Bryan entering the Wilson cabinet. Of all the bitter cuds it has had to chew upon, this is the bitterest and the most difficult to munch with stoicism.

Nor will these bosses, guardians and angels swallow the thing if by any means they can wheedle, browbeat, or trick the President-elect into parting company with Bryan, or into tucking him away upon some dark and dusty political shelf. Preferably, they would persuade Mr. Wilson that he owes Bryan nothing. Failing that, they would have the troublesome bother of theirs sent away upon diplomatic mission in the way that Jackson got rid of John Randolph of Roanoke by making him minister to Russia. There is a chance for success with this machination, because Mr. Wilson is being attacked on the weak side—his passion for and faith in history. The method consists in digging up all the records and rumors and whispers of infelicities in cabinet rooms—the clashes of Lincoln with Seward and Chase, the unhappy experiences of Garfield and Harrison with James G. Blaine.

It will be a grievous disappointment to the eastern faction if Bryan does get into the cabinet in spite of it. But, infinitely more disappointing will it be if Bryan prove a capable cabinet officer and gets along amiably with his chief.

REJUVENATION.

A Philadelphia newspaper has a number of good words to say for the "rejuvenation of the Democracy." It "welcomes the move." It urges "leadership of a character calculated to inspire general confidence." Furthermore, this friend of the Democracy gallantly promises to "contribute all that it can to its success."

From reports coming out of Washington it appears that the leadership calculated to inspire general confidence is that which advocates the repeal of the civil service laws for the care and fattening of the Democratic patriots. The contribution most practical and desirable at this time is one that will pay hotel bills until jobs are landed. The rejuvenation of the Democracy can be compassed, but, as any Democratic worker will tell you, it calls for a distribution of pap so that no professional Democrat shall suffer or complain.

THE RELENTLESS MACHINE.

From England comes news of still another blow to fond tradition delivered by the automobile.

The time was when every peer who amounted to anything in the kingdom kept his town house—meaning his house in London—where he entertained in the degree of his wealth, where he met his agents and solicitor and paid out his reluctant taxes, where he "put up" whenever business or boredom forced him to leave the countryside in the season when London is unfashionable. It is told now that many of the great houses are boarded up the year around. There is little dining in the grand manner. Dukes and duchesses flit about the country in motor cars and when they "come up" to London they scoot home by car at any hour, however late, or else stop at the hotels. They say that half of the peerage is homeless in London nowadays. There are some who have turned their city houses into rent-producing apartments, or who have surrendered tamely to the widening wave of the boarding houses. All this is blamed upon the automobile.

If grand ducal magnificance is playing out it is certain that the title-hunting business and the title-selling trade will also play out. It will be a curious thing for the future historian to set down upon paper that the vehicle symbolic of ease and fashion and superior social position has brought about the end of one of the most virulent forms of snobbishness.

FALSE SECURITY.

Calm and cynical observers of world politics point out that when nations really mean business they do not advertise the marching of troops to the frontiers and the calling out of reserves. The action of Germany, Austria and Russia, they say, is all a bluff intended to impress the Balkan states, or each other, or mere weak-minded people—the calm and cynical observers are not certain which.

The simple fact that the Balkans went to war in spite of orders from their big neighbors and the still more simple fact that their doing so scared the wits out of German, French and English investors show that this thing called Security is made of very flimsy textiles. In Europe the Security is woven of treaty engagements, of guns and explosives, of fortifications and armor plate and wire entanglements, of international banking and international investments in bonds and stocks, of the habit of peace and custom more or less mellowed with age. It has always been admitted that treaties are binding only so long as the signers find a treaty convenient. Armaments sometimes have to justify themselves by doing what armaments are designed for. Neither international commerce nor the habit of peace have availed at all in keeping the Balkans from seizing the chance they saw for squaring the ancient account with their racial enemies.

Just as many a bully has been compelled to fight when he had in mind to bully only, so may it prove that Austria and Germany and Russia, not to count the nations coupled with them by alliance or "understanding," will get to blazing away at one another. Some cog may slip. Some nervous diplomatist may give a signal he did not actually intend to give. Soldiers in the field, or naval vessels meeting at sea, may precipitate general war and devastation and unreckonable cruelty and hellishness.

The Security is full of weak strands. It is a frail thing in material and construction. Recent events have exposed some of its infirmities. Though we would all like to believe that the calm and cynical observers are correct in their interpretation of the massing of armies and the call to the colors, it is plain that they, also, have pinned their faith upon a false and flacid security.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NAVIGATION.

If perfect faith ought to be put in the traveler who journeyed upon the Missouri river in the old days, there were two things which were vitally necessary parts of the equipment of the steamboats. One was a sprinkling pot to wet down the sandbars and the other was a pair of stilts to be used in case no water for the sprinkling pot was at hand.

Perhaps progress may seem slow about the business since it was not until the other day it was demonstrated that neither sprinkling pots nor stilts were longer necessary for the purposes of Missouri river navigation. The scheme is to substitute the hydroaeroplane for the steamboat. While the current holds out to run the machine drives through water. When sandbars intervene, the pilots shift a lever and jump across, willow, patches, log heaps, huckleburrs and all.

The residents of the Missouri river bottoms are pleased with the demonstrations. But there is a flaw is the ointment nevertheless. The hydroaeroplane naturally plays the mischief with the game of skinning Uncle Sam out of river improvement appropriations.

A CASE OF BLINDNESS.

Among strangers, the engineers at Panama voice a longing to finish the work because they are weary of the tropics and hunger for "God's country." Among intimates, they voice impatience because they are sick unto death of the never-ending parade of congressional junketers.

This shows you that even a farseeing profession, such as the engineer's is ordinarily, can at times be blind to its benefits. The engineers don't like the congressional inspectors for the reason that the fellows interfere with the routine, get in the way, make inexcusable demands on time and attention and hospitality, play the petty grafter on Uncle Sam, and repeat to the limit of nausea that witticism, "Well, I helped to dig the canal" after throwing a clod in a dirt car. What the engineers do not appear to be aware of is that it is a very good thing for engineering that the Panama canal can be used as an excuse for taking an excursion at some one else's expense, that this keeps congress good natured and helps marvelously to grease the way for appropriations. If Panama were off in the desert or in some other un-get-at-able place, congress would look on the work in the same hostile and niggardly way it does the affairs about which it knows nothing at first hand.

There is a great lesson in experience at the isthmus—see to it that future works of the sort are within reach, that there are good hotels and that the business is conducted obscurely enough to warrant an occasional demand for congressional inquiry. Then the works are bound to go swimmingly, as the canal has progressed, in spite of interference with routine, foolish and irritating questions and the endless repetition of a frayed out jest.

Women and the Light of Learning

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, when Mount Holyoke College was beginning its career, there already existed in this country some other attempts to provide women with a chance to secure the higher education, or at least an education higher than had previously been offered them in institutions. In New York, says a writer in the Outlook, Emma Willard had succeeded in getting her seminary incorporated by the state and in having a small amount of state money appropriated to girls' higher education.

Georgia was always progressive along this line, and it was here that the first institution strictly for women with the name of "college" and the intention of giving degrees was established, at about the same time as the laying of the cornerstone at Mount Holyoke.

Bradford Academy closed its doors to boys in 1836 and became a really advanced school for girls. Oberlin antedates them all, but belongs to a different class, because it was co-educational, probably the first co-educational college in the world.

Founded in 1833, it has the high distinction of being the first collegiate institution in the world to open its doors to women. It divides with Georgia College the honors as to degrees, Oberlin granting its first degree to a woman in 1838, and Georgia graduating a class of 11 in 1840.

None of these institutions attained what we should call collegiate rank in their women's departments. Oberlin's course of study was at first frankly a "Ladies' Course." Mount Holyoke's aimed to offer "every advantage which the state of education in this country will allow."

When we try to estimate these courses we should contrast the modest catalogues with those of other schools of the time rather than with the standards of the modern college—and the other catalogues are truly remarkable! The Greenleaf Female Institute, for instance, offered in 1831 to take a pupil at any age and enable her to attain "to any desirable proficiency in science and literature."

Ingham "University," with a "lady principal extraordinary," scorned such ordinary terms as freshman, sophomore, junior and senior, substituting for them "palmarians, cardians, amplians, nevians, mathians and supernumeraries," with elaborate explanations of the meaning of these terms and glowing accounts of the light of learning which was constantly shed within its precincts.

Higher education was evidently the fad as well as the pioneer movement of the period. Between 1830 and 1850 22 institutions were opened. Most of these were southern and destined to end with the civil war. Three other institutions deserving place in the annals of higher education for women opened before the war: Rockford College, Illinois; Antioch College, Ohio, co-educational founded by Horace Mann in 1852, and Elmira College, New York, founded for women in 1855.

Norwegian Policewomen.

London Evening Standard.

The appointment of another policewoman at Christiania now brings the feminine police force in Norway up to seven, three of whom are in Christiania, two at Bergen, one in Stavanger, and one in Christiansand.

The special duty of the chief policewoman in Christiania, Sergeant Osen, is to keep under surveillance girls and women suspected of living immoral lives and female beggars, while her two colleagues interrogate women tramps, and, if deserving, render them help, look after the children and see that they are kept off the streets as vendors and beggars.

The policewomen all perform occasional night duty and patrol some of the worst quarters of the city. With the exception of the policewomen at Christiansand, who wear a complete official uniform, the women are dressed in plain clothes, only wearing green capes bearing a small medallion stamped with the crown and lion of Norway, to distinguish them from ordinary citizens.

Sunday School

THE APEX OF OUR CIVILIZATION

International Sunday School Lesson for December 8 Is, "The Child in the Midst," Matt. 18:1-14.

By William T. Ellis.

The times seem out of joint, as a serious-minded observer contemplates many phases of our modern civilization. But pessimism turns to optimism when we come to look at society's attitude toward the child. In this one respect, assuredly, we perceive that the twentieth century is an alert and an eager pupil of the Teacher who kept school two thousand years ago amid the beautiful flowers and the black-eyed children of Palestine. Never since God revealed himself in the Babe of Bethlehem has the world shown such intelligent care for the child as is witnessed today.

We hear much of the poor children of the street, but their number is steadily diminishing. A truer and more representative type is that of the well-dressed, well-fed, well taught boys and girls who fill the highways of this western world. It is a common remark that the sons of today are taller than their fathers. Their physical inheritance, as well as their mental and social, is better than that of the generation before them. It is the spirit of our time that the child shall be given a chance.

One of the wonders of this new western world is the transformation that is being wrought in the children of the immigrants, whose fathers and mothers were ignorant peasants and serfs. A few days ago I saw a college football team led to a brilliant victory by a young Italian lad, who is so near the immigrant station that his comrades, in the rather brutal camaraderie of youth, call him "guinea" and "wop." They accepted his leadership, none the less.

The Great Philosophy.

New York's Child Welfare Exhibit is being duplicated by smaller displays all over the continent. At Philadelphia's wonderful Baby Saving Show, we saw the foremost doctors and social leaders of the city doing drudgery in behalf of the child. The science of eugenics, which is making such strides, aims at nothing more than fair chance for the child of tomorrow. The new doctrine of conservation has swiftly been applied to the conservation of human life, which means the saving of the child. Society today is frankly facing the problem of becoming efficient at its springs.

That is a profound philosophy, up to the plane of which the world is only now reaching; yet Jesus taught it long ago. His words are now bearing their inevitable fruit. As we muse upon this lesson, let us remember that while the famous philosophers of all time have been painted in various attitudes, it is only Jesus who is depicted with His hand on the head of a child. He is the Teacher who has set the child in the midst.

Nowadays it is as certain as the stars in their course that every child's right to be well born, well fed, well taught, and to enjoy a care-free youth, is becoming the supreme concern of society. These privileges are today being regarded as the right and heritage of every baby. The evils of child labor, of tenement life, of ignorant rearing, and ill-nurtured infancy, will ere many decades be only a hideous memory. The spirit of Jesus is warring against them. The mind of Christ, as set forth in this present lesson, is becoming the common mind of man.

What Is Normal Success?

In the light of the strong words of Jesus, many of us are called upon to revise our ideas of success. Is the woman who wears the most diamonds and the best dresses and attends the most brilliant functions and has her name oftenest in the society columns the really sucessful woman? Are we to count as having pre-eminently achieved that man who has the largest bank account, is director in most corporations, belongs to the best clubs, drives the handsomest automobiles, and is talked about oftenest in the papers? Superficially, that is the way the world has been thinking. It is time for us to have a serious session with ourselves upon this subject.

The truth, which becomes clear to any thoughtful mind, although Jesus has thrown the most light upon it, is that normal success for the average man or woman is to give a large part of his or her mature life to the rearing of sons and daughters. This is the greatest privilege and honor that God ever gives to mortal. More than that, the highest enjoyment to be had in all the world is to be found in the family. The joys that taste sweetest and last longest are fireside joys. A family of boys and girls is more pleasure than a stable full of fast horses and fine automobiles. To have one's name on the loving lips of sons and daughters is better worth while than to have one's name in the papers. They who may, and do not know the privilege of living for children, will eventually, through long and lonely years, taste the ashes of repentance. Jesus made the service of the little ones the norm of life. When we get confused in our thinking concerning success, it is well to remember that "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my children, ye have done it to me."

The Child Standard.

Not childishness, but childlikeness, is counted the mark of the mature soul. Jesus makes the spirit of the child the test of citizenship in His kingdom. We know, dimly, that the greatset are the simplest. Why not away, then, with our empty modernism and sophistication? Let us get back the sincere, direct and wholesome life which characterizes childhood. Lest this seem an overstatement, let me quote the mighty words of Jesus, which are the heart of this lesson:

"In that hour came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who then is greatest in the kingdom of heaven? And He called to Him a little child and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, Except you turn, and becomes as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven. Whosoever, therefore, shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me; but whoso shall cause one of these little ones that believe on me to stumble, it is profitable for him that a great millstone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be sunk in the depth of the sea. * * * See that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father who is in heaven. * * * Even so it is not the will of your Father who is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish."

The Test of Our Time.

In part, at least, these standards of Christ are becoming the standards of our world. This is the most wholesome and optimistic truth that can be recorded concerning our time. Even in graft-ridden communities, school boards are commonly free from politics. The amazing educational progress of the United States and Canada is the highest tribute to our civilization. The playground idea is sweeping over the continent. Much of the best art of our day is devoted to books for children. Great stores and departments exist for the ministry of children alone. Even as the wise men brought gifts to lay at the feet of the Bethlehem Babe, so at the feet of the children of today civilization is offering its choicest and richest tribute. The child is the apex of our civilization.

In this respect the church is following her Master. There is no department of organized Christianity which is increasing in efficiency so rapidly as the Sunday school. It is not only growing in America, and engaging the weekly effort of a great company of men and women, but it is also steadily improving in quality. The child is in the midst of society today; and by its treatment of little children the world is proving its allegiance to the children's best Friend.

A Scholar and His Cats

Agnes Repplier in November Atlantic.

DR. FURNESS' power of sustained labor seemed well-nigh miraculous to a generation which stands forever in need of rest and change of scene. For 40 years he worked on an average 10 hours out of the 24, under pressure, thought little of adding a few hours more. For 20 years he lived in his country seat at Wallingford, remote from the importunities of the town. Here in the uninvaded seclusion of his noble library he sat, resolute and absorbed, while the long quiet days merged into the quiet nights.

With the inspired sagacity of the scholar, he admitted to this solitude only the scholar's natural friend and ally, the cat. Generations of cats sat blinking at him with affectionate contempt as volume after volume of the Variorium drew to its appointed close. Companionable cats accompanied him on his daily walks through sunny garden and shaded avenue, marching before him with tall erect, rubbing themselves condescendingly against his legs or pausing, with plaintive paw upraised, to intimate that the stroll had lasted long enough. Warrior cats, to whom was granted the boon of an early and honorable death, drank delight of battle with their peers on many a moonlight night, and returned in the morning to show their scars to a master who reverenced valor. Siamese cats, their pale-blue eyes shadowed by desires that no one understood, brought their lonely, troubled little hearts to his feet for solace. And all these wise beasts knew that silence reigned in the long working hours. They lent the grace of their undisturbing presence to the scholar wro loved to lift his head, ponder for a moment over the soul-satisfying nature of their idleness, and return to his books again.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

State.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Debs.	Chafin.
Alabama*	81,622	22,529	9,671	3,019	......
Arizona*	10,244	6,468	2,980	2,964	254
Arkansas**	75,100	22,000	24,900	10,200	1,010
California**	283,374	283,250	2,340	73,000	19,500
Colorado**	112,254	69,727	60,007	15,942	4,775
Connecticut**	73,730	33,439	67,949	9,878	2,010
Delaware*	22,189	8,061	16,222	350	424
Florida**a	35,864	4,207	4,212	4,826	1,825
Georgia*	93,171	22,010	5,151	1,014	147
Idaho*	33,983	25,511	32,873	......	......
Illinois**	407,470	291,365	256,625	85,000	30,000
Indiana*	281,890	162,007	151,267	36,931	19,248
Iowa**b	172,221	150,777	113,902	......	......
Kansas*	143,670	120,123	74,844	26,807	......
Kentucky*	219,584	102,766	115,512	11,647	3,233
Louisiana*c	60,241	9,202	3,774	5,055	......
Maine**	50,987	48,450	26,538	2,674	864
Maryland*	112,674	57,789	54,596	3,996	2,244
Massachusetts**	170,995	140,152	152,255	12,650	2,760
Michigan**d	63,556	85,513	62,294	......	......
Minnesota**e	106,426	125,856	64,224	27,505	7,886
Mississippi*	57,227	3,645	1,595	2,061	......
Missouri*	330,947	123,111	207,409	28,148	5,222
Montana*	28,022	22,448	18,404	10,828	......
Nebraska*	109,109	72,776	54,348	10,219	3,419
Nevada*	7,986	5,605	3,190	4,500	......
New Hampshire*	34,724	17,794	32,927	1,980	535
New Jersey*	178,289	145,410	88,835	15,909	2,878
New Mexico**	17,982	7,988	15,512	2,024	200
New York**	650,721	382,463	450,466	......	......
North Carolina**	134,663	65,874	29,017	3,100	......
North Dakota**	23,896	24,568	22,892	6,740	1,090
Ohio**	405,120	209,793	273,287	......	......
Oklahoma**f	119,957	......	90,784	41,674	2,850
Oregon**a	42,362	33,169	31,842	......	......
Pennsylvania**	395,619	444,426	272,305	80,915	19,523
Rhode Island**	30,299	16,488	27,755	1,950	595
South Carolina*	48,355	1,293	536	164	......
South Dakota*g	48,977	57,836	......	4,192	2,788
Tennessee**	132,096	54,260	60,266	3,397	775
Texas**h	221,435	26,740	28,668	25,742	1,738
Utah**	35,566	23,035	40,894	......	......
Vermont*	15,354	22,073	23,334	928	1,155
Virginia**	90,328	21,787	23,277	787	699
Washington**	87,674	11,797	71,252	39,535	7,467
West Virginia**	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,368
Wisconsin**	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,410
Wyoming*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	160,614

*Official. **Unofficial. a One county missing. b Four counties missing. c Two parishes missing. d Returns out of sixty-three counties. e Twenty-six counties still incomplete. f Roosevelt electors not on ballot. g Taft electors not on ballot. h Three counties missing.

VARIETIES

Automobiles are being introduced in Argentina.

Germany has 61 wallpaper manufactories.

The price of coffee has doubled in a half dozen years.

Grape growing in the United States is on the increase.

Rubber boots are being worn by pet dogs in Paris.

Gold mines have been worked in Wales for 60 years.

An electric lighting plant has been installed in Arabia.

Doctors are aiding the anti-noise crusade in Baltimore.

The United States in 1911 exported 3,500,000 tons of hard coal.

A Berlin specialist says knitting in bed is an excellent nerve tonic.

The New York subway in last fiscal year sold 37,230 tickets daily.

The value of 1912 crops in United States is estimated to be $5,000,000,000.

Czar Nicholas, of Russia, yearly spends $25,000 on telegraphic messages.

Kentucky has eight whites to one black in a total population of 2,027,351.

Des Moines has no building inspector, but may soon create the office.

Burnaby, B. C., raises all its revenue by taxation on unimproved land.

New York has within its city boundaries 85,000 vacant acres of land.

Next to cotton spinning, paper making is the greatest industry of Japan.

China has schools to teach operation of sewing machines. Yankee idea.

Twins are extremely rare among Indians and aboriginal peoples generally.

Wages in Belgium are lower generally than in any other European country.

Tacoma high schools are soon to include a preparatory course for nurses.

The hare runs 60 feet a second. The tortoise covers half an inch a second.

The camera is of great value in training athletes to point out the defects of form.

Norway is offering a good market for aeroplanes, especially hydroaeroplanes.

Copper ore, 40 per cent pure, has been found and will be mined in Nova Zembia.

Porto Ricans are displacing bull-drawn carts on great estates by automobiles.

There are 10,010,304 depositors in United States savings banks, averaging $444 each.

The Merchants' Association is devising plans to increase the commerce of New York.

Minnesotans in 1911 paid $8,802,663.30 in premiums to old-line life insurance companies.

A home for working girls is to be built in Pittsburg. Over $114,000 has been raised.

An instrument has been invented for determining the intensity of heat by listening to it.

Pay-as-you-enter street cars were tried and discarded in Brooklyn, N. Y., 50 years ago.

Many Oakland business men are opposing a movement to consolidate with San Francisco.

Nashville street railways are replacing horse-drawn emergency repair wagons by motor trucks.

A Pittsburg woman asserts that her husband has not given her a cent in 38 years.

Philadelphia reports its mortality rate reduced seven per cent this year. The health board claims credit.

Denmark has a law that prevents a merchant from having more than two clearing sales a year.

Eight hundred New York chauffeurs have secured an advance in wages to $2.76 for 12 hours' work.

In 16 years conflagrations in Russia have destroyed 3,000,000 buildings worth more than $800,000,000.

The system of ornamental street lighting in Baltimore, an increasing vogue, covers 50 blocks, or nearly three miles of streets.

The most complete reference collection of drugs in the United States has been installed in the national museum at Washington.

A hospital for women will be established in south London, because of at least a supposed demand that women want women doctors.

Denver boomers announce that they are out to capture all of the 3,000 conventions to be held next year in the United States.

Berlin chauffeurs are forbidden to smoke while on duty, in the effort to keep down the number of accidents. The law applies to any one operating a car.

The state railway of France is being rapidly changed into an electrical system. Orders for 100 electric locomotives have been placed.

In the woolen trade, during the last 10 years Great Britain has made nearly five times as much progress as Germany, and 15 times as much as France.

Doctors in Northampton, Mass., have decided to charge hereafter an added fee of 50 cents a mile for all visits over one and one-half miles from their offices.

The chemistry of flower colors has been under close observation by a special committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for several years.

In the congested area of a town a common fly can harbor from 800,000 to 500,000,000 bacteria, while in the suburbs it carries only upward of 20,000.

Food consumed by New York city costs, at the railroad and steamer terminals, $350,000,000 a year, but when it gets to the consumers' kitchen it costs $500,000,000 a year.

New York authorities are starting a campaign for a stricter law to govern and restrict the sale of cocoaine. The present law is too feeble to check the traffic.

Fifteen thousand miles of motion picture films were exported from the United States in the year ending with June, and nearly 3,000 miles were imported.

Along the Kentish coast in England a number of persons formerly engaged in fishing have found it a more lucrative calling to gather seaweeds for the London milliners.

American coal is rapidly finding favor in foreign lands, the exports having increased 500 per cent in 20 years. About $75,000,000 worth passed out in the last fiscal year.

Canary birds are now part of the equipment of very well regulated mines. If the atmosphere is questionable the birds are carried into it, and they show signs of its effects at once.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

PIN MONEY CORNER

Dear Women of the Pin Money Corner—I want more suggestions of work to be done by women at home. I want you all to look around among your neighbors and friends and see if they have any occupation that brings them in a few extra dollars here and there. If you find these occupations and they have not been spoken of in this corner I wish you would write and send them to me with all the details. Will you?

I am beginning to get answers to all the inquiries I sent out regarding markets for your work and I think that the simplest way for me to spread this information to you all is by giving the main details of each occupation in the paper, the usual places of distribution and then send personal and special letters to the various women who have written to me about individual markets. In this way many more occupations can be taken up and handled and the markets told of than by attempting to write all the information, perhaps many times over to each one of you separately.

Here is a suggestion: Tooled leather is beautiful and when it comes from the arts and crafts shops fairly expensive. Centerpieces, pillow covers, book covers, handbags, purses and wallets are a few of the things that can be made by the woman who wants to earn her own pin money. Designs for tooling can be purchased for a few cents or you can utilize stencil patterns by using a little ingenuity in selection and placing.

Russian calf is perhaps the best leather to work upon in the beginning, but plain calfskin can be made into beautiful ornaments.

Before beginning work, cut each piece of leather half an inch larger all around than the pattern demands. Immerse the leather in a basin of clear, cold water, or sponge it until it has absorbed all the water it will hold. Then lay it flat upon a drawing board, or some smooth piece of wood, and with thumbtacks stretch it over the board to dry.

Place the tacks about one inch apart in the outer edge of the leather. Allow the leather to almost dry, or until it is merely soggy, so that it will receive the impression of the tool without oozing water and yet will not take too long to thorughly dry ut.

Now lay the pattern over the leather and fasten it securely with thumbtacks.

To begin with, two tools will do very well and these are to be found in nearly every household; a dull paperknife and a long bone knitting needle with a ball end.

With these to work with, you will be able to execute many simple, attractive designs and learn to handle the leather so that failure will be impossible and then, if you wish, more tools may be purchased.

When the leather is dry enough to work on properly, remove it from the board and place over the board a pad of blotting paper; about five sheets of the paper will be sufficient. Put the leather over the pad and again tack securely in place.

Be sure that this is quite dull so it will in no way scratch the surface of the leather.

Use enough firm pressure to make a clear outline and then remove the pattern. Now work in the background with the end of the knitting needle by pressing it firmly into the pliable leather in groups of small dots or dotted almost solid, allowing the rest of the design to stand out in relief.

Now remove the leather from the pad and turn it over face down and with the ball end of the needle press the portion of the design that is to be in boldest relief firmly into the soft pad, working it around and around until the leather has stretched into shape sufficiently.

Keep turning the leather over to the right side, to sharpen the outline and keep the background distinct. With a very little practice this can be done rapidly and without trouble.

If the contrast between design and background is not sharp enough, it may be done with a grounding tool, or with the end of a small hollow key. This gives a pebbly surface that is very effective.

If the design is a leaf pattern, the veining in the leaves is done with the point of a paperknife, taking care, as before, not to scratch the leather.

A stiff paint brush is good for applying the color through the openings in the stencil pattern. Be sure to paint thoroughly, so that the edges of the pattern will be cleary defined. It is better to try the design on a piece of fabric first in order to have the paint of the right consistency and to have a certain aptness in handling the brush.

This same border can be used on scarfs, runners or cushion tops to make a complete decorative idea in the library or living room. You will find the work fascinating and will be one of the many enthusiastic home decorators who are making their houses things of beauty and joy to live in.

When the tooling is done, lay the leather over the board again, without stretching it, and tack it in place and let it remain until it is thoroughly dry—and your work is there to stay.

Cut off the extra half inch on the edge with a sharp knife and proceed to make up whatever article you have chosen.

Suede may be tooled and made up into hand bags or opera bags.

For the latter, a pretty idea is to punch small holes about a quarter inch from the edge and lace the parts together with long, thin strips or thongs of leather.

These are made by cutting the strips an eighth of an inch wide, and, while they are wet, twisting or rolling between the palms of the hands until they are quite thin and round, almost like heavy twine.

Handbags have their parts stitched together on the sewing machine, using heavy silk the color of the leather.

Once started, the work will develop quickly, and, best of all, will prove to be a profitable, interesting and pleasant way of earning money.—Martha Holden.

OUR COOK BOOK

Apples With Cocoanut Cream—Peel and core six or eight large apples, put them into a sauce pan with a pint of water, a teaspoon of grated orange peel and one-half teacup of sugar; stir gently until tender, then lift carefully into a dish.

Put two tablespoons of shredded cocoanut in one teacup of milk and boil for 10 minutes, drain and leave to cool. Whip one teacup cream, flavor with one-half teaspoon of vanilla, add three tablespoons sugar and the cocoanut. Fill the cavities in the apples with the cream and serve very cold.

Sour Cream Biscuits—Sift one quart flour, one level teaspoonful baking soda and half level teaspoonful salt together; then mix in sufficient thick sour cream to make a dough easily rolled out and cut into biscuits. Set an inch apart on a greased pan and bake in a quick oven about 20 minutes. The time varies, according to the size of the biscuits.—Aunt Lucy.

Dried Peach Pickle—When fresh peaches are out of season, it is possible to make a very good pickle from the dried ones. Soak the dried peaches over night and the next day the skins can easily be removed from most of them. Pin together two halves of the peaches of equal size, with cloves or bits of cinnamon stick. Place them in jars, with an occasional almond to suggest a peach pit, and pour over them hot, sweet, spiced vinegar. Let them stand at least a week before using.

Apple Slump—One quart of apples, one cup of flour, one-half cup of milk, one teaspoon baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup sugar. Wash and pare the apples, put into saucepan which has a close-fitting lid; with one cup water boil 10 minutes. Sprinkle the sugar over and cover with the dough. Put the lid on and boil 20 minutes; do not lift the lid. Serve with milk and sugar and, if you like, dust with cinnamon.

For the dough, sift the flour, baking powder and salt into bowl; add the milk and mix well. Take one teaspoon dough into floured hands and roll; put on top of apples, cover and boil as directed.—Mrs. G. H., of Michigan.

Deviled Eggs with Anchovy Toast—Supposing one has no anchovy paste, any other kind of fish paste may be used. Four hard-boiled eggs; one ounce of butter; two tablespoonfuls of tomato sauce; one tablespoonful of Worcester sauce or catsup; one tablespoonful of chutney; half a level teaspooonful dry mustard; slices of hot buttered toast; anchovy paste. Boil the eggs for 20 minutes. Melt the butter in a stewpan, add the mustard, tomato and Worcester sauce and chutney, having first cropped the latter. Beat these well. Shell the eggs and cut them in thick slices, put them into the mixture and heat them gently through. Trim the toast neatly, butter it, spread each slice with anchovy paste. Arrange the slices of egg neatly, pour the sauce over and serve immediately.

Frosted Apples—Boil six or eight apples until skins can easily be removed without destroying shape. Have ready some clarified butter in which to dip each one as it is pulled. Cover with powdered sugar and bake in slow oven.—F. C. of Ohio.

Oyster Cocktail—And first the popular oyster cocktail, which serves as an introduction to the will planned course dinner or luncheon. These cocktails are served in grape fruit halves, glasses well chilled or ice shells made for the purpose. When served in grape fruit, the pulp is loosened all around, seeds and core removed, and the tiny oysters (preferably Blue Points) put in the center. Five or six are the allowance for each guest. The seasoning consists of lemon juice, vinegar, tobasco, horseradish, tomato catsup and salt. A good proportion for a dozen covers is seven teaspoonfuls each prepared horseradish, tomato catsup and vinegar, ten teaspoonfuls lemon juice, one of tobasco and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly and put an equal quantity in each glass.—Sunshine of N. Y.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.
Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

A RECIPE WITH A HISTORY

I am sending you a cake recipe which has a little history that I thought some of the sisters might like to know about. The recipe for a Twelfth Night Cake in England is as much a part of the holiday festivities as is the Christmas tree itself. On the Twelfth Night various gaities and revels are arranged,, the cake being finally drawn in by the children on a decorated cart, or borne aloft by the servants on a board, trimmed with Christmas greens. The recipe for the cake is as follows: Beat to a smooth cream two pounds of unsalted butter, then add two pounds of powdered sugar, a whole nutmeg grated and an ounce each of powdered cinnamon, ginger, mace and allspice. Beat this mixture 10 minutes and add gradually 20 eggs, beating the cake after that for 20 minutes. Stir in, a little at a time, two pounds of flour, four pounds of curants, a half pound of bruised almonds and half a pound each of candied orange, lemon and citron peel, beating the cake lightly after each addition. Last of all add a claret glass of brandy. Line a large cake tin with well buttered paper and fill it three-quarters full of the dough, which will leave room for the cake to rise. Cover the top with buttered paper and if the oven bakes fast at the bottom put a tin under the cake to keep it from burning. It should bake for four and one-half hours in a slow but well heated oven.—Clara Curtis, of Illinois.

PROFITABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

Dear People—A bit ago I read something on the Peace Page that exactly suited me, written by Mrs. Adington, of Virginia. It made me feel that I wanted to write a little, too. I was out for a stroll yesterday, and it was a lovely day, only a wee bit cold. It was the second time I have been away from home this summer and I feel like a new person, for it did me so much good to be absolutely free for three or four hours. While people in the Pin Money Corner are talking about pin money, I make mine by baking home made bread. I make 200 and sometimes 250 loaves of bread a week. I do six washings a week for families and four ironings and sometimes 11 and 12 washings and ironings. I have three boys, 10, 8 and 6, and they deliver all the bread, carry the clothes and deliver the milk from two cows. By their help I make from $16 to $20 a week. I have bought a house costing $2,000, and it takes all the work I can do to make both ends meet. I have paid nearly half on it. I have $6.00 a month to pay. In our garden we have raised about 40 bushels of potatoes, two of beans, about 200 bunches of celery, which we sell at 10 cents a bunch, and cabbage to make kraut. Besides we have canned 250 quarts of tomatoes and beans and used berries in butters, preserves and jellies. So you see I have to do a bit of work to manage all this and keep my own books. This is hard, too, for some pay by the week and some by the month.—Mrs. H. D., of Maryland.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Frankie Doherty, R. 1, box 73, Sandyville, W. Va.
Bertie Elizabeth Beatty, R. F. D. 2, box 292, Huntersville, N. C.
Oma Johnson, Route 1, box 42, Erie, Tenn.
Bronce Johnson, Route 1, box 42, Erie, Tenn.
Maggie Moulder, R. F. D. 3, Smith Grove, Kentucky.
Florence Smith, R. D. 3, Corry, Pa.
Ada Britton, R. 2, Reedy, W. Va.

A cooking school teacher gave her class recently the proportion of water required in making gelatin jellies. This is easily remembered, being a quarter of a cup of water to a quarter of a box of gelatin, half a cupful to a half box and a cupful to a whole box. Gelatin should always soak fully half an hour. Less gelatin is required to solidify a given amount of liquid in winter than in summer, and some fruit juices take more than others. Never use gelatin with pineapple, expecting the mixture to harden for that result cannot be accomplished. A principle of the pineapple liquidifies the gelatin.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Letter of Thanks.

Dear Friends of the Peace Page—I'm sending you a letter of thanks for the postals and letters I received. I got 86 postals and three letters. Some of my favorite postals came from W. O. Engle, of Washington. He wasn't young but I liked his letter and cards best. Another was from a man named Larkey which is my own name, although I don't know whether he was any relation or not. I haven't answered all of my cards yet, but I shall. All you who read this and who sent me postals and have not received answers yet don't think I have forgotten because I will answer in a short time. The day is beautiful outdoors. The leaves are falling, some red and yellow and there isn't a cloud in the sky. I wish the editor was here and we would take a walk and see all the pretty things there are in our pastures. There is a nice clear brook, and there are trees that look like giants. Before I stop I want to tell how I enjoyed that Margery girl's letter. I wish I might go with her on her trip.—Valda Larkey.

Wishes to Be an Indian.

Dear Boys and Girls—This is the first letter I have attempted to write to you, but as it is past Thanksgiving I thought perhaps Mr. Waste Basket's stomach would be so full of dainties he would not care for this. So here goes. I live two miles and a half from North Star on a farm of about 80 acres. I like the country and sometimes wish I were an Indian so I might live in the woods. We had our first snowstorm of the season on Halloween and I hope by Christmas we will have good sleighing. I would like to receive letters from the boys and girls who live in the "wild west." Tell me about the ranches, the cowboys, their ponies and anything else like that. I will answer every letter. I would like to hear more on the page about missionary work from West Virginia Girl. I am going to try some of Ada Brown's recipes and wish she would send some more. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year I will stop for this time—Azella Pendell, R. F. D. 2, Box 11, North Star, Michigan.

Proud of Soldier Grandfather.

I am a little girl 11 years old and I go to school every day. I have gone for four years and never missed a day. I am in the sixth grade and received every prize last year for making the highest grade. I expect to graduate when I am 13. I have a little sister six years old in the second grade. My Grandpa Janes was in the Civil war. He was in the Twenty-ninth Illinois, Company B. He is a reader of this paper and took it when my mother was a little girl. His home is in Marion. I am proud that he was a soldier and a brave soldier, too, for the Stars and Stripes. Kind regards—Evelyn Porter, of Ill.

SHORT AND SWEET

"How many of the girls did farming this summer? I did. I had two patches one of pop corn and one of potatoes," says Wilda Muriel Roberts, of Testa, W. Va. She would like to have a post card shower, but she doesn't like comics.

"I am beginning to learn how to cook, and sometimes when my older sister is gone I cook supper for mamma. I'm also learning how to sew, and I hemmed 17 towels for grandma," writes Thelma Jones, of Marion, Mich.

Bessie Barbary, of Marion, W. Va., starts her letter like this: "I am going to tell the boys and girls a riddle which is absolutely true. I know of a family containing 13 boys, and each boy has a sister. How many children were there?"

Here is a girl who can tell fortunes and she is only 12 years old, Olive Stewart, of Onandaga, Mich.

"Can any of the readers of this page tell me how to get rid of insects on house plants?" This comes from Reland Loughry, Rowlesburg, W. Va. He also wants to exchange postals.

A Woman "Copper"

MRS ALICE STEBBINS WELLS

People of the city streets grow accustomed to the big policemen at the corners, with their dignity belied by their twinkling Irish eyes, and their broad shoulders under their blue and brass buttons looming out from a sea of traffic like rocks to chart the way.

But suppose a woman, a real woman, with all of a woman's feminine ways, should come down the street some day with "Police Department" on her badge, what would you think?

In Los Angeles they have a woman policeman. Her name is Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells and she is a very interesting sort of a person, too. She believes that every city should have women policemen and she is on a crusade throughout the east trying to gain converts to her idea. She has been in the east for several months, during which time she has visited in Washington and interested Director of Public Safety Porter of Philadelphia, in her cause. Mrs. Wells will make a long trip before she returns to her "beat."

"One or more policewomen should be connected with each police department for the sole purpose of receiving complaints from women, if for nothing else," declared Mrs. Wells in an address before a meeting of prominent women interested in the movement.

"The policewoman is particularly adapted to preventive work. She is the best fitted to handle juvenile offenders, for a woman has the motherly instinct that enables her to accomplish wonderful tasks. I believe that every city should have a woman attached to its lost persons bureau. She is of great value in tracing missing persons who have become separated from their families. I have had considerable experience in this line in Los Angeles as head of the lost persons bureau and know just what can be done."

Our Correspondents

Good morning, everybody! That's just the way I feel this morning. I think Happy's letter must have cheered me up so much that I want everyone to be as happy as she seems. "Happy," I envy you your disposition. It seems to take so little to be happy that when you look at the great number of people going around this world with their faces drawn up into hard frowns and sulky looks one wonders why there cannot be some universal remedy for their bad dispositions, some way to make them see cheer and happiness in everything. I think that the first way to be happy and contented is to believe in the love of the Unseen One implicitly and to believe in ourselves, our own powers and strength as implicitly. As long as we have those anchors to cling to, our ships cannot be blown very far on the sea of unhappiness, no matter how heavy the storm that rages. Tell me what you think.—Martha Holden.

Mrs. M. F. B. wants a recipe for an eggless cake if any of the sisters happen to have a good one.

Mrs. Luna Herrick, Akely, Pa., wishes the sister who sent the directions for making rosebeads would please send them to her as she has lost her copy.

A reader in Missouri wants two recipes that I am going to ask your help to give her. She wants to know how to make a good yeast and she wants a recipe for waffles. I shall be very grateful if you will look up some of your good recipes and send them to me.

"Vergie Williams, I think you are right about liking summer best," writes Florence Rhine. She is going to be a school teacher when she gets big and she wishes some of the girls would write and tell her what they intend to be when they grow up. She would also like to exchange post cards. Her address is Carterville, Mo.

"Dear all," comes a letter from Ralph Jenkins, Box 4, Moline, Michigan. "I just got home from a long journey, 200 miles from home. In one place while we were on the train, the telegraph wires were even with the track. We went to Pine Lake and saw the big ships come in and go out." Ralph wants to exchange cards with the boys and girls.

Juanita promised us a long time ago that she would give us some details about an interesting "suggestion box" and I think I express the sentiment of all the other Peace Page sisters when I say that I wish she would write it out and send it to us.

A reader wants a recipe for making Mexican chicken tamales. Who can send it to me?

MERRY - GO - ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

ON PRESERVING A WIFE

Dear M. G. R.'s—A long time ago some sweet woman way down in Tennessee gave a recipe for preserving husbands and I, in my turn, will give a recipe to preserve a wife. You must pat her on the back and say to her, "You are the only woman on this earth in my estimation," and you must make her believe this by never looking at any other woman when you both are in a gathering some place. And, here is a secret: If you occasionally say, "I don't like the looks of that woman in spite of the fact that she thinks she is pretty," you may pay much more attention to her than to the woman whom you have admired before your wife. All the world must admit that woman's worst enemy is woman. They are prone to fight each other. Here is another little item: You must be careful around the house. Little things help. Keep your slippers close by the door in inclement weather, so that you may come into the house without getting mud upon the floor. And then when you have tried to do all these things, wrap the wife, as Sister Jenkins says, in a mantle of charity and keep warm with a steady fire of domestic devotion (whether you feel like it or not.) And then—when you have done all this they will give you a bitter glance as though your devotion was not sincere. The women who gratify themselves by keeping their husbands fretting and cross all the time, are doing themselves a greater injustice than they are their husbands, but they haven't the intelligence to discover it. Sister Jenkins, answer this, please, so we may have a debate.—T. B. V., of Ohio.

A SUFFRAGE LETTER

Your letters regarding woman's suffrage have led me to express my views on the subject, too. I do not agree with some along this line. In the first place, I think woman's sphere is in the home, where all humanity receives the training that tends to make us what we are. If women should do their part as mothers of children there should and would be no time when woman would need to have a voice in framing the government that rules and controls our America. If mothers will rear their sons in the right way from childhood I think there will be men sufficient to run our government affairs without the women. Where are all the great and good men our country has been producing from its very infancy? Have we not as good men today as there were seventy-five or a hundred years ago, or have they taken wings and flown away and left our government to be run by women? Has the time arrived when women have to step out from home, the place that lays the foundation of human character and go to making laws to protect our country? Has the male sex become so weak and ignorant in political matters that mothers have to leave their homes and children and go out to make laws that will aid our government? I don't think so. As long as we have men capacitated to run the political part of the world I don't believe women should want to interfere. In each home today is being laid some kind of a government foundation that will, in years to come, have reached maturity and have its reigning influence over this land of ours. Each mother has a little government of her own and if she will enforce the laws in her home that will make worthy, honest gentlemen of her sons and prohibit the things that have a tendency to lead them downward she will do a greater work than she will when she goes to the polls to vote or than when she speaks in the house of representatives. If mothers would train their sons and daughters to be constant churchgoers, instead of letting them loiter about the street corners and on the public thoroughfares on Sundays listening to some person making smart remarks about religion, it would be and do more for the upbuilding of our nation than entering the political arena. How many of the good mothers who belong to the Peace Page sisterhood will agree with me on this? Let's hear from some of you. Extending a bit of love to you all.—Mrs. W. H. Fogelman, of Va.

EVERYBODY'S BUYING IT.
WHY PAY $10.00 FOR A WILLOW PLUME WHEN WE SELL YOU A BEAUTIFUL IMITATION FOR ONLY 25 CENTS.
We send you this beautiful Plume, 18 inches long and 8 inches deep, prepaid, for 25 Cents in silver. Any Color.
"Cut Rate" Supply House
Boone Block, Covington, Ky.

Progress and the Women

The Chicago Tribune says:

Do you know that woman has played an important part in the world as a pioneer, and has been courageous enough to enter fields previously consecrated by man? Here are a few interesting examples and facts of woman's courage and forethought:

The first printing press established by women was within the walls of a Dominican convent in 1476, with nuns as compositors.

The first juvenile paper in America was established by Mrs. Caroline A. Gilman in 1832, and its name was The Rosebud.

The first newspaper in America was conducted by Margaret Draper.

The Declaration of Independence of America was printed by Mary Katharine Goddard in Maryland.

The first newspaper owned and conducted in all its department by women and working in the interests of women was the Lily, by Amelia Bloomer.

The Balance was started in 1871, and was the first news journal conducted by women in Chicago, the proprietors and publishers being Maria Hadley and Mary Tomlin.

The first newspaper published in Rhode Island was at Newport, 1732, by Anne Franklin, a widow of the publisher. She was printer to the colony printing pamphlets, laws, almanacs, as well as calicoes and linens.

The first American newspaper was published in 1704 and to 1788 there were 78 published, 16 of which were conducted by women, and 14 of which were the firm champions of liberty and equal rights.

The first person to publish a protest against slavery in England was a woman, Elizabeth Heyrich.

Abby Kelley Foster was one of the earliest lecturers on slavery in America.

The first woman to claim the right to vote in a legislative body in Amer- of Washington University, St. Louis, Maryland. She was a relative of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and the representative of Leonard Calvert, the governor, who told her to "take all and pay all." She claimed the right and was granted the right of acting as the lord proprietor's attorney.

The first woman in America admitted to a law school was Phoebe Cousins, of Washington nUiversity, St. Louis, in 1869.

The natives of India who gain their subsistence by fanning the flies away from the mighty ones are likely to lose their jobs. The "punkah" is steadily being replaced by electric fans. Within a year one electrical supply house in Madras has installed more than 1,000 electric fans in the palaces and mansions of princes and other wealthy persons in India.

HAPPINESS IN EVERYTHING

As I can bring plenty of the sunshine of the out-or-doors with me I am going to come in for a few minutes where all the cheer and sun shine have been gathered together and that is in the M. G. R. I've got sunshine in my heart, too, not for any special reason, but just because I have. My nickname is "Happy," and I am, just that. I suppose it sounds silly to say but I can always find happiness. I don't care how little there seems to be happy about, I can't get over that feeling of something pleasant hidden away some place. And no matter how gray the clouds sometimes get I never see them quite so gray as they really are. At least that is what my husband tells me. My husband has a very different disposition from mine. He sees the blue, hard things and I have to laugh him out of it. Sometimes I can't do it, because the darkness gets too deep for him, but I can always see a little place ahead where there is light. I look at it like this. I cannot change the general plan of my life. If I do not struggle and make a desperate fight to hold things that do not belong to me I will not be so unhappy when things go wrong. What is going to belong to me, will belong to me in due time. What is to come to me, will come in its own good time. So why fret and try to hurry it along? I say to myself, "I am happy. All sorts of good things are going to happen to me. I probably don't deserve them, but they will happen just the same because in spite of the tears and sorrows this life was made to be happy in. And I am happy." All you sisters who don't believe this, just try it and see for yourselves. It helps a lot, and I know from personal experience. Now I have said quite enough to probably bore you all, and I will stop.—Happy, of New York.

POEMS REQUESTED

Where Will Ye Spend Eternity?
Little Orphan Annie.
No Sect in Heaven.
We Are Seven.
Be Careful What You Say.
The Johnstown Flood.
Hick's Farewell.
The Ride of Great Grandmother Lee.
Anita.
Calling the Boys, which was published either in Tenno's Dime Speaker or Shoemaker's Best Selections.
Stay, Brother, Stay.
The Red School House on the Hill.
My Golden Slippers.
A friend wants to know the author of the Chambered Nautilus.
The Face on the Bar Room Floor.
Brother John.

POETS' CORNER

THE INDIAN'S LAMENT

The blackbird is singing on Michigan's shore,
As sweetly and gaily as ever before,
For he knows to his mate he at pleasure can hie,
And the dear little brood she is teaching to fly.
The sun looks as ruddy and rises as bright,
And reflects o'er our mountains as beamy a light
As it ever reflected, or ever expressed,
When my skies were the bluest, my dreams were the best.

The fox and the panther, both beasts of the night,
Retire to their dens on the gleaming of light,
And they spring with a free and a sorrowless track,
For they know that their mates are expecting them back.
Each bird and each beast, it is blest in degree,
All nature is cheerful and happy but me.

I will go to my tent and lie down in despair,
I will paint me with black and will sever my hair,
I will sit on the shore when the hurricane blows,
And reveal to the God of the tempest my woes,
I will weep for a season, on bitterness fed,
For my kindred are gone to the hills of the dead.

THE GYPSY'S WARNING

Trust him not, oh! gentle lady,
  Though his voice be low and sweet;
Heed not him who kneels before thee,
  Gently pleading at thy feet.
For thy life is in its morning,
  Cloud not this thy happy lot,
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
  Gentle lady, trust him not.

Lady, once there lived a maiden,
  Young and pure, and like thee, fair;
But he woo'd, he woo'd and won her,
  Filled her gentle heart with care.
Then he cared not for her weeping,
  He cared not her life to save—
Soon she perished, now she's sleeping
  In the cold and silent grave.

Lady, turn not from me coldly,
  For I've only told the truth;
From a stern and wearing sorrow
  I would only shield thy youth.
I would shield thee from all danger,
  Shield thee from the tempter's snare;
Lady, shun that dark-eyed stranger,—
  I have warned thee, now beware.

Keep your gold; I do not want it;
  Lady, I have longed for this,
For the hour that I might foil him,
  Rob him of expected bliss.
Yes, I see thou'rt filled with wonder
  At my words, so strange and wild;
Lady, in the green grave yonder
  Sleeps the gypsy's only child.

WORK

J. W. McKee Maxwell.

We thank Thee, Lord, for work that blends our days
Into an ordered plan and keeps our ways
Attuned to system; grasps our scattering powers
And molds them into strength; takes fragment hours
And weaves them into fabrics, strong and fair.
What matter if work we do shall bring
No need of weath, or praise from seer or king?
The sculptor knowing that his dream in stone
May perish ere the last loved stroke is done,
Works on, nor lets that fate his skill impair,
For work is work's reward; the primal curse
A blessing is become; the universe
Proclaims that work is life and rest decay.
The very birds toil when they seem to play,
All nature owns the need of work,
Nor flower, nor vine their bidden office shirk.
Lo, sweat is better for the mortal brow
Than crowns; for (how we know not, but somehow)
The diadems are ever lined with thorns,
But he whose brow God's hidden sweat adorns
Is blessed thrice—God give us daily work.

"THE MASTER IS COMING"

(By Mrs. Emma A. Lent.)

They said: "The Master is coming
  To honor the town today,
And none can tell at whose house or home
  The Master will choose to stay."
And I thought, while my heart beat wildly,
  What if He should come to mine?
How would I strive to entertain
  And honor the Guest divine!

And straight I turned to toiling
  To make my home more neat;
I swept, and polished, and garnished,
  And decked it with blossoms sweet;
I was troubled for fear the Master
  Might come ere my task was done,
And I hastened and worked the faster,
  And watched the hurrying sun.

And right in the midst of my duties
  A woman came to my door;
She had come to tell me her sorrows,
  And my comfort and aid to implore.
And I said: "I cannot listen,
  Nor help you any today;
I have greater things to attend to,"
  And the pleader turned away.

But soon there came another—
  A cripple, thin, pale and gray—
And said: "O, let me stop and rest
  Awhile in your home, I pray!
I have traveled far since morning,
  I am hungry and faint and weak;
My heart is full of misery,
  And comfort and help I seek."

And I said: "I am grieved and sorry
  But I cannot help you today;
I look for a great and noble Guest,"
  And the cripple went away.
And the day wore onward swiftly,
  And my task was nearly done,
And a prayer was ever in my heart
  That the Master to me might come.

And I thought I would spring to meet Him,
  And serve Him with utmost care,
When a little child stood by me,
  Sweet, but with marks of tear-drops,
And his clothes were tattered and old;
  A finger was bruised and bleeding,
And his little bare feet were cold.

And I said: "I am sorry for you;
  You are sorely in need of care,
But I cannot stop to give it,
  You must hasten on elsewhere."
And at the words a shadow
  Swept over his blue-veined brow—
Someone will feed and clothe you, dear,
  But I am too busy now."

At last the day was ended,
  And my toil was over and done;
My house was swept and garnished,
  And I watched in the dusk alone;
Watched, but no footfall sounded,
  No one paused at my gate,
No one entered my cottage door,
  I could only pray and wait.

I waited till night had deepened,
  And the Master had not come;
"He has entered some other door," I cried,
  "And gladdened some other home!"
My labor had been for nothing,
  And I bowed my head and wept,
My heart was sore with longing,
  Yet, spite of it all, I slept.

Then the Master stood before me,
  And his face was grave and fair:—
"Three times today I came to your door,
  And craved your pity and care;
Three times you sent Me onward,
  Unhelped and uncomforted,
And the blessing you might have had was lost,
  And your chance to serve has fled."

"O Lord, dear Lord, forgive me!
  How could I know it was Thee?"
My very soul was shamed and bowed
  In the depths of humility.
And He said: "The sin is pardoned,
  But the blessing is lost to thee;
For, comforting not the least of Mine,
  Ye have failed to comfort Me."

If whites of eggs are not perfectly cold, or if they are too fresh, they will not beat very stiff. Cream will not whip well unless at least 36 hours old, and very cold.

All vegetables except potatoes should be cooked in uncovered dishes; if cabbage is rather strong and loses color, it is because it has been put on in cold water, or the kettle has been covered.

THESE SIX LETTERS
From New England Women

Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Restore the Health of Ailing Women.

Boston, Mass.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from hemorrhages (sometimes lasting for weeks), and could get nothing to check them. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (tablet form) on Tuesday, and the following Saturday morning the hemorrhages stopped. I have taken them regularly ever since and am steadily gaining.

"I certainly think that every one who is troubled as I was should give your Compound Tablets a faithful trial, and they will find relief."—Mrs. George Juby, 802 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Letter from Mrs. Julia King, Phœnix, R.I.

Phœnix, R.I.—"I worked steady in the mill from the time I was 12 years old until I had been married a year, and I think that caused my bad feelings. I had soreness in my side near my left hip that went around to my back, and sometimes I would have to lie in bed for two or three days. I was not able to do my housework.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me wonderfully in every way. You may use my letter for the good of others. I am only too glad to do anything within my power to recommend your medicine."—Mrs. Julia King, Box 282, Phœnix, R.I.

Letter from Mrs. Etta Donovan, Willimantic, Conn.

Willimantic, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles causing backache, irregularities, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk up stairs without stopping on the way. I was all run down in every way.

"I tried three doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said it was no use for me to take anything as nothing would restore me to health again. So I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and by taking seven bottles of the Compound and other treatment you advised, I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. Etta Donovan, 762 Main Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Letter from Mrs. Winfield Dana, Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Me.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured the backache, headache, and the bad pain I had in my right side, and I am perfectly well."—Mrs. Winfield Dana, R.F.D. No. 2, Augusta, Me.

Letter from Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Newport, Vt.

Newport, Vt.—"I thank you for the great benefit Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I took eight bottles and it did wonders for me, as I was a nervous wreck when I began taking it. I shall always speak a good word for it to my friends."—Mrs. John A. Thompson, Box 3, Newport Center, Vermont.

Letter from Miss Grace Dodds, Bethlehem, N.H.

Bethlehem, N.H.—"By working very hard, sweeping carpets, washing, ironing, lifting heavy baskets of clothes, etc., I got all run down. I was sick in bed every month.

"This last Spring my mother got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and already I feel like another girl. I am regular and do not have the pains that I did, and do not have to go to bed. I will tell all my friends what the Compound is doing for me."—Miss Gracie B. Dodds, Box 133, Bethlehem, N.H.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine, made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Rid Your Face Of All Pimples

Skin Cleared in a Few Days by Stuart's Calcium Wafers the Famous Blood Purifier.

Pimples, blotches, skin eruptions of all kinds, are simply the impurities in the blood coming to the surface. All the external treatment in the world won't do a particle of good unless you purify the blood. And there's nothing so humiliating as a face that's all "broken out" and spotted.

It's a Glorious Change to Be Rid of Pimples. You Just Feel Fine.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will clear the most obstinate complexion, because they go right into the blood and remove the cause of the trouble. The blood is cleansed of all impurities and foreign substances and these are quickly eliminated from the system. You'll notice a wonderful change in a few days—you will hardly know yourself in a week.

And Stuart's Calcium Wafers are absolutely harmless to any one. Their ingredients are just what a physician prescribes in most cases of skin eruptions and poor blood. These wafers are put up in a concentrated form which makes them act quickly and thoroughly.

You can get Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store at 50 cents a box. Begin taking them today and then look at yourself in the mirror in a few days, and find all those awful pimples, blackheads, acne, boils, liver spots, rash, eczema and that muddy complexion rapidly disappearing and your face cleared like the petal of a flower.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this bold statement after putting ten years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime a quarter of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
519 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank,
Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

Davis Dyspepsia Capsules
ARE NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

for all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Try a box and be convinced. Guaranteed under the National Food Laws. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, 50c and $1.00.

Davis Chemical Co., Gallitzin, Pa.

How John Quit Drinking

Costs Nothing to Try.

Golden Remedy Is Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food.

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send your name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

Free Trial Package Coupon

Dr. J. W. Haines Company,
3446 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please send me, absolutely free, by return mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Remedy to prove that what you claim for it is true in every respect.

Name..........
Street..........
City..........
State..........

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A Simple Home Method that Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain, Danger or Loss of Time.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

You don't want to go through life continually harassed and chafed by trusses. You want to be freed from the ever present danger of strangulation. What you want is a cure that will end all danger, embarrassment and expense from rupture for the rest of your life and this is the purpose of my remarkable free offer to ruptured people.

I have a new Method I want you to try at my expense. Fill out and mail the coupon below TO-DAY.

My free and generous offer includes a full brochure with proof treatment and other essentials, together with valuable information proving that rupture is curable WITHOUT OPERATION.

No matter whether you have single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, you should mail the coupon below with full address to-day. No matter how old you are or how hard you work, do not delay accepting my free offer. No matter whether you are a man, woman or child, this is the one offer and opportunity you must not neglect. No matter even if you consider your case hopeless, it is your duty to yourself and family to find out how much my free offer and Method can do for you.

FREE COUPON
Where is Rupture?
Age
How long Ruptured?
Cut this out, or copy and mail to-day and the package will be sent you at once.

W. S. Rice, 103-A3 Main St., Adams, N. Y.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

WOODROW WILSON

Please give a biographical sketch of Woodrow Wilson in the columns of the Question Bureau.—C. D. D., Youngstown, Ohio.

Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey and Persident-elect of the United States, was born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856.

He is the son of Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, and the grandson of Judge James Wilson, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who migrated from the County Down to Philadelphia in 1807. James Wilson prospered and became manager of the Aurora, a leading Democratic journal, Philadelphia then being the national capital.

It was at Stubenville, O., that Joseph Ruggles Wilson, the father of Woodrow Wilson, was born on February 28, 1822. He was the scholar of James Wilson's family. Jefferson College graduated him as valedictorian in 1844, after which he taught school and prepared for the Presbyterian ministry at the Western Theological Seminary and Princeton Seminary.

The Wilsons moved from Augusta to Columbia, S. C., in 1870, Dr. Wilson resigning his pastorate to take the chair of pastorial and evangelistic theology in the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary. At Columbia Tommy attended Charles Barnwell's private school. At the age of 17 he entered Davidson College at Davidson, N. C.

He did not finish the year at Davidson, for he fell ill before examinations came on and was taken to his home, now at Wilmington, N. C., where his father had taken a pastorate.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson's popularity had made the parsonage a social center in the city, so the young Wilson's associates, who were practically all older than himself, were men and women of culture and brilliancy. Because of these associates it was an urbane and amply self confident young man who left Wilmington one day in September, 1875, to enter Princeton College. About this time he dropped his Christian name Thomas and became known as Woodrow Wilson.

In the fall of 1879 Wilson took up the law course at the University of Virginia, where he indulged in a long, drooping mustache, and in membership in the glee club.

In May, 1882, he carried his law diploma and an oratorical prize to Atlanta, Ga., where he opened an office for the practice of law. The office, however, did not prosper and after 18 leisurely months he gave up. The Atlanta experiment, however, was far from eventless. Although litigants gave him nothing to do, he was not idle. He improved his time by securing the promise of Miss Ellen Louise Axson to be his wife. The young couple were married in 1885.

It was on August 1, 1902, that he became president of Princeton, where he remained until October 20, 1910, when he resigned to become candidate for governor of New Jersey. During his administration many improvements and changes were made in the great institution of learning of which he was head.

In May, 1910, the graduate college of Princeton University became the legatee of a three-million dollar estate which could not be accepted without sacrificing Wilson's policies. The money was accepted. The president's resignation did not come, however, until after the New Jersey state Democratic convention, on September 15, 1910, had nominated him for the governorship. In the following November New Jersey went Democratic for the first time since 1892 and elected Wilson by a large majority.

The spare, well-formed grey-eyed man started his campaign by ordering the state chairman of his party out of his office, never to return. He also forced through a Democratic assembly and Republican senate, a direct primary and election law which takes the organization of both parties in New Jersey out of the hands of the bosses. Dr. Wilson then began his war upon political bosses in his own state. His first attack was upon Senator James Smith, Jr., who had led the Democracy of New Jersey for years and was one of its strongest managers, in conjunction with Roger Sullivan of Illinois and Thomas Taggert, of Indiana.

When Gov. Wilson began his memorable fight on Senator Smith, declaring that he meant to fight Smith on the presumption that he was a political boss and that the Democratic platform of that year in New Jersey had been adopted protesting against such men, politicians not only in New Jersey, but all over the country, read the stories with interest and smiled. Gov. Wilson came out for the election of James E. Martine for senator against Smith. He faced a legislature that was overwhelmingly against him. Undaunted, he began the fight before taking up the burdens of the gubernatorial office, and visited practically every state representative, with whom he argued against the election of Smith. Gov. Wilson's victory came a few months later when Martine was chosen as successor in the United States senate to John Kean.

Governor Woodrow Wilson's name as a presidential candidate became a live issue when Col. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, openly espoused his cause and printed columns in his favor.

It was as an author that Mr. Wilson first achieved a degree of fame outside of Princeton. As an author he is now least known. His largest literary achievment is his five volume "History of the American People."

Mr. Wilson has made countless educational addresses, and has written a great number of essays on political, educational and economic topics which have never been put into book form. His style in writing is clear and vigorous and his diction, both in writing and speaking is noteworthy for its choiceness.

STEEL PENS

Please give the history of the manufacture of steel pens in these columns.—W. M. B., Youngstown, O.

Steel pens first appeared in England in 1803. They cost from two to three dollars each, when first introduced, although in 10 years they could be bought for 12 cents. Extensive use was not made of steel pens until 1830, and this was because of improvements made by James Perry, Joseph Gillett, Sir Joseph Mason and other manufacturers. The lowest-priced steel pens now are made by machinery, but the finer qualities require much hand labor to finish. They are made from sheets of steel of the best quality, about 6 feet by 18 inches. These sheets are cut into narrow strips, whose width is about twice the length of the pen. The strips are annealed and rolled to the required thickness, and any of non-uniform thickness are rejected. Then they go through a long process and are handled by different workers and machines until they are shaped ready for the finishing touches. These last touches consist in coloring the pens brown or blue, by heating them in a revolving metal cylinder over a charcoal stove and removing them when the desired tint is obtained. They are then varnished by means of lac dissolved in naphtha. After being dried by heat the pens are selected and counted into small boxes ready for the market.

WILKIE COLLINS

Please give a short biography of the life of Wilkie Collins, the author.—H. S., Deshler, Ohio.

William Wilkie Collins, the English novelist, was born January 8, 1824, and died September 23, 1889. He was the eldest son of William Collins, the landscape and portrait painter. Among his friends and in his letters he was known as Wilkie Collins. Collins received a private education and in 1836 accompanied his father to Italy, where he spent two years studying Italian art, scenery and history. In 1841 he entered the employ of a firm of tea merchants with the object of following a business career. After five years of this work Collins began the study of law, and in 1851 he was called to the bar. While hesitating between law and business he showed an inclination toward art and literature. He also possessed a talent for landscape painting. His first book to be published was a memoir of his father, who had died in 1847, the book being put before the public the following year. The literary life of Collins had begun, and work after work written by him was published. Several of his novels, dramatized either by himself or others, were popular on the stage both in England and the United States. Collins was buried at Kensal Green.

COFFEE COUNTY, GA.

Please give a description in the Bureau of Coffee county in the state of Georgia.—R. T., Livia, Ky.

Coffee is a county in the southern part of Georgia having an area of 1,123 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Oemulgee river, and is drained by the Allapaha and Satilla rivers. The county seat is Douglas.

THE 1912 ELECTION

Please give the returns of the recent presidential election in this country.—W. N., Spring Hill, W. Va.

We have received numerous inquiries at this office since the election asking the number of votes the candidates received. To these requests we have no answer as yet for we haven't the complete official returns in tabulated form in our possession at the present time. Those desiring the number of votes cast and other statistics will have to wait until January of next year before we will be able to answer them.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

Please give a short sketch of the life of Wendell Phillips in the columns of your paper.—N. A. P., Avilla, Ind.

Dendell Phillips, the American orator, was born November 29, 1811, and died February 2, 1884. He was the son of John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston. In 1831 he graduated from Harvard and then studied law for three years, being admitted to the bar in 1834. Phillips took but little interest in the legal profession. Two years later he was converted to the abolition cause after he had seen Garrison dragged through the streets of Boston. In 1839 Phillips relinquished his law practice because he was unwilling to observe the oath of fealty to the federal constitution. From that time until 1861 he was a prominent and the most popular orator of the abolitionists. All of his life he was trying to bring about reforms in various customs and practices prevalent throughout the country. In 1870 Phillips was the temperance and labor reform candidate for governor of Massachusetts. His total vote was about 20,000, and of course was defeated. He was an advocate of woman suffrage, prohibitory liquor laws, and prison reform. He opposed capital punishment. He delivered numerous popular lectures in almost all of the northern states, the most notable among them being those on "The Lost Arts" and "Toussaint l'Ouverture." He also gave funeral eulogies on John Brown and Theodore Parker. Phillips spoke with much repose, did not lack for appropriate wit, and was superb in sarcasm, epigram or invective.

TANNING SKINS

I would like to know how skins of animals with the fur on can be tanned.—G. M. B., Mount Morris, Pa.

An excellent plan for tanning any kind of skin with the fur on is to proceed as follows: Cut off the useless parts, soak the skin in order to soften it, then remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak the skin in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about one-half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste. Spread this mixture with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner, double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean and apply in the same manner as before a mixture of one ounce of borax and two ounces of hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil, fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt and two ounces saleratus in sufficient hot rainwater to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hand, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring it out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and trying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly smooth the inside with fine sand paper and pumice stone.

COPYRIGHT LAW

Will you please tell how a copyright can be secured from the government?—R. A. H., Herring, N. Y.

The copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:"

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers and other cimpilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of works of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the works with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19.... (year date of publication) by ....(name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the type setting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by this office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an ad interim copyright for 30 days may be secured by depositing in the copyright office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited during the ad interim term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a. b. c. below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in this office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewrittten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c. In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the copyright office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment or copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over 300 words in length; if more than 300 and less than 1,000 words in length, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the register of copyrights.

The original term of copyright runs for 28 years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if not living, or next to kin if none of the above are living, may secure a renewal for a further term of 28 years, making 56 years in all.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the copyright office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchased or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular legation is prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument.

WOODROW WILSON'S BOOKS

Please give a list of the books Woodrow Wilson has written.—O. K., Clifty, W. Va.

Woodrow Wilson is the author of Congregational Government, a Study in American Politics; The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics, Division and Reunion, An Old Master and Other Political Essays, Mere Literature and Other Essays; George Washington, a History of the American People.

VINCENT ASTOR A VESTRYMAN

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Nov. 27.—William Vincent Astor has been elected a vestryman of the Episcopal Church here, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel John Jacob Astor in the Titanic last April.

Experiments by French army officers have shown that ice 1 3-5 inches thick will bear the weight of a man, 4¾-inch ice light artillery, and 11½-inch ice the heaviest weights the transportation of an army requires.

REGION IS LAWLESS

N. J. "Pines" Section Disregards Law and Morals.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 2.—Shocking conditions in the New Jersey "pines," where children are reared amid filth, squallor and vice and where wives are bartered by husbands and husbands exchanged by wives, have been uncovered by an investigation by the state department of charities and corrections.

The pine district, where these and other equally appalling conditions exist, is situated in the heart of South Jersey. In size it is equal to about one-sixth of the area of the entire state.

The investigation is being made by Miss Elizabeth Kite, who is widely known to settlement and social workers and who has already covered one-half of the district. Her work will be completed about the middle of February, when she will make a complete report of her work, with suggestions for remedying conditions.

Whode communities of feeble-minded children have sprung up as the result of the intermarriage of relatives. Some of these children, who have been living in woods like animals, have been taken in charge by the Children's Home Society.

Women have been found who have had as many as three husbands, none of whom had died, while four is the record number of wives which a man in the pine belt is said to have had.

Husbands have turned wives over to friends in exchange for money or liquor, and women have deserted husbands to throw their lots with other men. Frequently in cases of this kind the children have been left to look after themselves.

Although much of this wrong doing has been known to exist, it was not until last week that any arrests were possible. These were made in the intersts of unmarried couples' children, many of them feeble-minded and abused.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

BRAINS ON THE FARM

Not All Hard Work if You Really Help Yourself.

The farmer who is a money-maker studies his profession, is up-to-date and like the man from "Missouri," you have to "show" him.

For the successful farmer learned long ago that "two heads are better than one," and that a careful combination of his own "brain force" with that of others in his own line, will do more for him than he can hope to achieve alone. In other words, he judges success by results attained.

If you have a theory on rotation of crops, fertilization, breeding of live stock or a method of soil preparation, you will be plied with questions and demand made that you prove your assertion by weight and measure.

If you claim a better variety of grain the farmer will not hazard a crop by planting his field until he has first put it to the test, and if the test is satisfactory he will not be slow to adopt it.

The farmer may be from the country, but he no longer has "hay seed in his hair;" unless by test it has proven to be of a specially high grade and fertile variety.

If you claim a certain breed of hog will grow to a larger size, produce more bacon, grow larger hams and yield a larger profit to the breeder, you must first "show" him.

If you have a distinct type of horse with the necessary qualities that make it worth while to raise and which is certain to command a good price on the market, you can win the farmer by proving results and in no other way.

If you say a certain kind of cow will give more and richer milk, yield a larger percentage of butter fat and produce more profit on the same ratio of feed, it's up to you to produce results.

Why? Because the farmer of today conducts his business with good hard-headed business judgment and not by guess work.

This is not selfishness, it's common sense applied to a theory which has "made good."

STAND TAKEN AGAINST WAR

International Socialist Congress Issues Manifesto to World.

Basel, Switzerland, No. 27.—The Socialists of America and Europe were called on by a manifesto issued today by the International Socialist congress to resist any measures for war taken by their governments.

The declaration was drawn up by Jean Jaures, leader of the French Socialists.

The document says if the Balkan war should spread to other countries it would be one of the greatest scandals in history.

Therefore the Socialists in the Balkans should hasten the end of the war, those in Austria-Hungary should oppose any contemplated attack upon Servia, those in Italy should prevent the sacrifice of Albania to Italian ambitions, and those in England, France, and Germany should force their governments to refuse any help to Austria-Hungary and Russia and should guard absolute neutrality.

The manifesto concludes:

> The time has passed when the working class of the world should shoot down one another for the profit of capitalists, and the pride of dynasties, or the exigencies of secret treaties. If the governments suppress the possibility of evolution and force the proletariat to desperate measures the responsibility for what happens will rest on the shoulders of the governments.

The congress adopted a resolution to hold anti-war meetings in the big cities of Europe on December 16.

Battle With Rattlers.

Burlington Republican.

One of the help on the Zollinger ranch was instructed to do some mowing, and while the machine was passing over the field a den of rattlesnakes was uncovered which contained 52 of the venomous serpents. The man engaged the reptiles in battle and after a heroic fight he succeeded in killing the entire number.

One of the old timers wore 11 rattles and measured six feet in length and was nearly five inches in circumference. Of the whole number of rattlers killed on the ranch this week it is estimated that 53 snakes would extend for a distance of nearly 200 feet of continuous snake and must have weighed nearly as much as a good sized beef animal.

FOUR ARE DISMISSED

State Asks for Discharges in Blast Probe.

Indianapolis, Dec. 2.—Four of the 45 defendants in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial were discharged by the government today on the ground that the charges against them had not been sustained.

The dismissal of the cases, leaving 41 labor union officials still on trial, came when Charles W. Miller, United States district attorney, announced that the government's evidence was all presented and that the government rested its case.

Those Dismissed.

Mr. Miller then moved the dismissal of defendants as follows: William K. Benson, East Galloway, N. Y., former president of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Moulton H. Davis, Westchester, Pa., former member of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

John R. Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y., former official local iron workers' union.

Spurgeon P. Meadows, Indianapolis, Ind., business agent of the local council of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Jointers.

The government said its release of these defendants did not affect the merits of the remaining cases.

"Contrary to the contemptible published statements of Olaf A. Tveitmore," said District Attorney Miller addressing the court, "the government has no desire to punish any innocent defendant. We have concluded that while Carroll, Benson and Meadows have had guilty knowledge of a conspiracy illegally to transport explosives, the evidence is not conclusive. Benson, since his leadership as a union official, has retired to a farm and is no longer connected with a union.

"In the case of Davis the evidence is conclusive that he is guilty as a conspirator. His letters as an executive board member of the iron workers union show he knew of the dynamite plots. There is only one reason we ask his discharge. It is that he retired from the union in 1907, and has taken no part in it since."

Davis formerly was of Philadelphia. Benson besides being head of the Detroit Federation also was connected with the steam fitters' union.

Motions by the defense for the dismissals of Michael J. Cunnane, of Philadelphia; Clarence E. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y., formerly of Detroit; John H. Barry, St. Louis, James E. Ray, Peoria, Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., Fred Mooney, Duluth, and other defendant were overruled.

"I will say that at the end of the trial I will listen to motions as to a few more defendants, but these motions will not be entertained now," said Judge Anderson.

CONGRESS IS CONVENED

Final Session of 62nd Congress Began Dec. 2.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Congress met promptly at noon today for the short session that will terminate with the incoming of the Democratic administration March 4. Crowded galleries looked down on the animated scenes on the floor as Speaker Clark in the house and Senator Bacon presiding in the senate, rapped the respective bodies to order at the stroke of 12.

When the prayer was concluded a burst of applause greeted Representative William Sulzer, governor-elect of New York, as he took his seat.

The roll call by states followed. When the name of former Speaker Cannon was called, the members rose and applauded and cheered the veteran legislator whose services at this session will conclude 40 years in the halls of congress.

"Uncle Joe" rose in his place and bowed his acknowledgement of the greeting.

After the adoption of the customary resolution to appoint members of a joint committee to notify the president that congress had assembled, Senator Lodge moved that the senate meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock. It was adopted without debate, the purpose being to give time for the reading of President Taft's message before the hour set for the convening of the Archbald court of impeachment at 12:30.

Senator Root gave the senate the formal notice of the death of Vice President Sherman.

Resolutions were adopted conveying the senate's sympathy to the family of the late vice president.

Senator Borah presented the notification of the death of his colleague, Senator Heyburn, and Senator Smith of Maryland that of the death of Senator Rayner. Again resolutions of sorrow were adopted and after a session of 22 minutes the senate adjourned out of respect to the memories of Vice President Sherman and Senators Heyburn and Rayner.

Four new members were sworn in in the house. They were Lewis L. Morgan, of Louisiana, who succeeds the late Representative Wyckliffe; Archbald C. Hart, who succeeds Representative Hughes of New Jersey, elected to the senate; George O. Scott, who succeeds the late Representative Hubbard of Iowa, and Edwin A. Merritt, who succeeds the late Representative George Malby from New York.

The house, after a session of one hour and 10 minutes, adjourned until noon tomorrow upon motion of Representative Cannon, out of respect to members who had died since last adjournment.

Although there is an abundance of talk concerning important general legislation, the net results, in a legislative way, between now and March 4 will be the enactment of appropriation and supply bills totaling over $1,000,000,000.

To cover what the leaders of congress believe to be the needs of the government in a financial way, the short session will provide for the appropriation of money at the rate of $10,000,000 a day. With the election over there is not the talk of economy that there was a few months ago, and indications are for the biggest money bills in the history of the American congress.

The Ohio delegation will be in the thick of the contest, now regarded as inevitable, over the organization of the new congress and the distribution of the places of power in that body. The Ohio congressmen, in common with the delegations from other states, are far more interested in the lineup of the new congress than they are over the business to be transacted in the dying days of the Taft administration. Practically everything done in the short session will be with a view to the transfer of governmental control from the Republicans to the Democrats.

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches, if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple but scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.—Advertisement.

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"Yes, it is I who am speaking." "I can hear clearly every word you say." "No, I am not deaf any more, but I used to be as deaf as a haddock." "Yes, I can hear as well as you can now." "I never expected such relief as this; it is a real pleasure to be able to use the telephone under normal conditions." "Of course, I am positive the cure is complete; there's no doubt about it." "Last Sunday I heard the sermon and singing without any straining, and all this week I've been proving to people that my deafness is gone." Dr. Coutant did it for me in six weeks after everything else failed, without drugging me, without sticking any electrical devices in my ears and without any loss of time. He has a common,sense, self-treatment method that is devised according to Nature's laws. He explains it in a treatise which he will send gratis and postpaid by addressing George E. Coutant, M. D., 175 F, Station E, New York City." Legions of testimonials proving remarkable benefit—both sexes, all ages—often after many years of leafness and head-noises.

If You Doctored 19 Years for
Rheumatism
and eventually found something that drove it out of your system would you tell everybody you could about it or would you keep the secret to yourself? I think one should tell and if you write an old sufferer she will tell you what drove it from her at a cost of less than $2.00. Write
MRS. M. H. COLLY, 117 So Dearborn St., Chicago

Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8—this issue.

ALFONSO PUNISHES DRIVER

King of Spain Teaches Him a Lesson for Punishing Horse.

Paris, Nov. 27.—An interesting anecdote of the King of Spain is now going the rounds of Paris. The other day, it is said, a man was driving up a steep hill just outside Madrid a heavily laden cart drawn by two miserable horses, both of which looked to be at the end of the tether.

One of them, dead beat, fell exhausted, and was unable to arise, in spite of the blows showered on the unfortunate beast by the driver with the butt end of his whip.

At this point a large automobile came into view over the brow of the hill, driven by a young man, with a lady at his side. The motorist took in the situation at a glance and at once stopped.

Getting down, he skillfully raised the wretched horse to his legs and then proceeded to box the ears of the driver soundly.

"Now," he said, starting his automobile, "you can, if you like, go and complain to the King of Spain."

The chivalrous motorist was Alfonso himself, with Queen Victoria.

INDIANS TO ASK FOR CASH

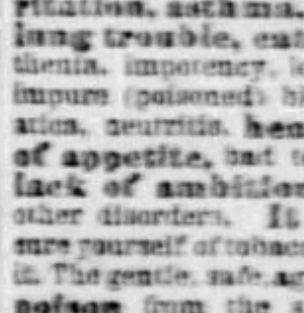
Two Tribes Would Cease to Be Government Wards.

Ardmore, Okla., Dec. 2.—Steps were taken here today by which the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians hope eventually to induce the government to distribute among members of those tribes $17,000,000 derived from the sale of their lands in western Oklahoma.

Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of 200 leaders of both nations urging the distribution of the money and asking congress to enact such legislation as will no longer make the tribes wards of the government.

The matter will be presented to congress as soon as practicable.

TOBACCO HABIT
Conquered in 3 days.



I offer a genuine, guaranteed Remedy for tobacco or snuff habit, in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar **nervousness** and craving for **cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff.** One man in 10 can use tobacco without apparent injury; to the other nine it is **poisonous** and seriously **injurious to health,** causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, **sleeplessness, gas,** belching, **gnawing,** or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach; **constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, catarrh, melancholy,** neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will-power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, **heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite,** bad teeth, **foul breath,** enervation, lassitude, **lack of ambition,** falling out of hair, baldness, and many other disorders. **It is unsafe and torturing** to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco or snuff habit by merely stopping—don't do it. The gentle, safe, agreeable way is to **eliminate the nicotine poison** from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. You can quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the **wonderful 3 days Method.** Inexpensive, reliable. Also **Secret Remedy** for conquering habit in another **without his knowledge.** Full particulars including my **book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit** mailed in plain wrapper, **free.** Don't delay. Keep this; show to others. This ad may not appear again. Address: **EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., B 490, New York, N. Y.**

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BOOK FREE

To Daffodils.

Fair daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon;
As yet the early rising sun
Has not attained his noon.
Stay, stay,
Until the hasting day
Has run
But to the even-song;
And, having prayed together, we
Will go with you along.
We have short time to stay as you,
We have as short a spring;
As quick a growth to meet decay
As you or anything.
We die,
As your hours do, and dry
Away,
Like to the summer's rain;
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again.

—Robert Herrick.

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Robinson's Rheumatism Cure

At last! One that is sold with written legal guarantee to completely relieve the terrible tortures of rheumatism or refund your money promptly.

Don't give up hope for you can be cured to stay cured.

Write for FREE BOOKLET Telling How

After three years of agony B. L. Cox of N. C. says: "If it had not been for ROBINSON'S RHEUMATISM CURE I would be in my grave now." He is a well man today.

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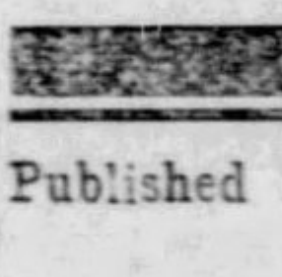
No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M.D.**, Dept. S. Whetzel Bldg., 260 North 40th Ave., Chicago.



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By
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A free copy for your name and address to T. B.
P. O. Box 1489, New York.

WAR WILL HELP AMERICAN SHARES

Investors Selling European Securities Expected to Turn Money This Way

Paris, Nov. 29.—That one result of the Balkan war will be the popularization of American railway shares in France is the view of students of world finance here as voiced by a prominent economist, Count de Saint-Maurice, in an article just published.

Capitalists Selling Out.

The Count begins by pointing out that at the present moment thousands of frightened capitalists in Europe are selling out, often at heavy losses, their Russian, Turkish, Greek, Austrian and other stocks, as well as even French 3 per cents.

Since the sellers are obviously not going to let their capital be idle, the question offers itself: "With what securities will these people replace the coupons they have sold?"

The natural answer, he says, is "American," as American finance will certainly be the gainer by the present disorganization of the European money markets.

Passing under review the reasons why American securities should have the full confidence of the French public, the Count lays stress on the fortunate result of the presidential election from the financial standpoint.

Praise Wilson.

"Gov. Wilson," he says, "brings to the White House a mind clear, mature, very liberal, and of rare elevation, which explains why, despite his formal declarations against the trusts, no financial crisis occurred at the moment of his election."

The American sky is thus untroubled by a single cloud, and the stability of business there encourages foreign buying, and, above all, of rails, which have participated soberly in the economic advance of the country.

Moreover, he says, special confidence is seriously placed in these from the fact that when they were constructed America was obliged to seek a considerable proportion of capital aboard, which makes the railway companies largely European concerns.

Giving a quantity of statistics and showing that the American railways' cost is less than half as much per mile as French ones, the Count concludes:

"It is thus seen that, at the present hour, the French capitalist would be wise to put these securities into his portfolio. Many other American securities of every kind still solicit the European capitalist. It is necessary to make a choice, but this has to be done at a moment when everybody is seeking an investment sheltered from the crisis of which Europe is the theatre at present."

DOES HER SHOPPING EARLY

Queen Mary of England Has Set Good Example.

London, Nov. 29.—Royalty is doing its Christmas shopping early this year. Already the queen has visited the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, of which the king is patron, and bought a number of useful gifts made by disabled soldiers and sailors.

She professed to have come simply for a "look around," but she ended by making several purchases, including a small mahogany table, two invalid bed trays, two mahogany bookstands and a toy jumping grasshopper.

KANSAS SETS RECORD

Wheat, Corn and Oats Crop Largest in History.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 29.—Kansas crops of wheat, corn and oats this year are the largest the state ever has produced, according to a report of the state board of agriculture just issued. The present wheat prospect is 91 per cent on 7,500,000 acres. The report says:

The combined value of Kansas wheat, corn and oats this year is $170,785,666 or about $55,000,000 more than in 1911. The next best record was in 1909, when their value as $169,262,323. This year's yields were in each instance considerably in excess of those of 1909, but prices were lower.

"This year Kansas raised between a fifth and a fourth of all the winter wheat produced in the United States. The yield of wheat, 88,889,128 bushels, exceeds 1911 by 38,000,000 bushels. The average yield per acre was 14.24 bushels.

"This year's corn yield, 156,499,382 bushels, while from a considerably diminished acreage is 49 per cent larger than that of 1911."

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success. —Advertisement.

NO NEW AGREEMENT

Taft Will Leave Russian Treaty for Wilson.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The Taft administration, it was made known today, does not intend to make any agreement or to enter into a modus vivendi to supplant the treaty with Russia which expires January 1. The question of a new treaty and the subjects of the treatment of American Jews traveling in Russia which raised such a storm all over the United States last spring, will be one of the heritages that President Taft will leave to Mr. Wilson.

Although there have been conflicting reports as to the administration's plans toward Russia a letter from the President to Simon Wolf, Washington representative of the United Hebrew Congregations, and the order of B'nai B'rith, just made public clearly indicated the President's intention of allowing his successor to settle this question. President Taft's letter to Mr. Wolf read as follows:

"I have your letter of November 22 in which you refer to the report that we are engaged in making a temporary agreement with Russia to take the place of the agreement which we have abrogated. I beg to assure you that we expect to make no agreement of this kind or of any kind. What we have been doing is examining the existing treaties and statutes and international law applicable to a situation like that which will occur after our treaty with Russia of 1832 shall cease to be. We do not expect to change, by any agreement, or so called modus vivendi, the status quo, which the abrogation of the treaty will leave on the first of January by its ceasing to have effect."

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I'll send you the **Drafts** the same day I get your coupon—fresh from the laboratory, ready to begin their work the minute you put them on. They are relieving every stage and condition of this cruel disease, **whether chronic or acute—muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago or Gout**—no matter where located or how severe. They are bringing comfort to old men and women who have suffered all their lives, as well as all the milder stages. Don't neglect rheumatism, I urge you, for I know the horrible torture and deformity it so often leads to. Send today for the **Drafts.** I send them on **free trial** because **I know** what they are doing for many thousands and I have faith that they can cure you likewise. Try the **Drafts** when you get them. **Then,** if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send me One Dollar. If not, they cost you nothing. **I take your word.** Address Magic Foot Draft Co., W B 49 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Michigan. Send no money—just the coupon. Write today—**now.**

HYPNOTISM

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WASTEMO CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 12, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

BLOW BY WILSON TO JOB HUNTERS

President-Elect Will Retain Civil Service Plan in Consular Service.

Washington, Nov. 29. — When Woodrow Wilson assumes the presidential office he will sound a death knell in the ears of the horde of hungry office seekers who have their eyes on diplomatic and consular jobs.

The civil service inaugurated by Col. Roosevelt and enforced by President Taft in these branches of the government will be observed by Mr. Wilson. Appointments as secretaries of embassies and legations and as consuls will be made by him following examinations as has been the case for some years.

The only posts available for Democrats who believe themselves entitled to reward will be those filled by ambassadors and ministers. Some of the latter may not be changed because they obtained their positions through devotion to duty and display of merit.

Pleasing to Service's Friends.

Information as to the attitude of the president elect has reached Washington and has given satisfaction to the men who have been active in building up a permanent foreign service. If the plan can withstand the onslaught of the Democrats there is promise that the United States ultimately will be represented abroad by ambassadors, ministers, and consuls who have won their positions through merit, and by their experience and standing will promote American prestige.

Some of the political appointees to foreign posts have been a reproach to their country and have brought discredit upon it.

In accordance with custom, all ambassadors and ministers will offer their resignations to the new president on the day he takes his oath of office.

There are ten ambassadors—Whitelaw Reid of New York, accredited to Great Britain; Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, accredited to France; John G. A. Leishman of Pennsylvania, Germany; Richard C. Kerens of Missouri, Austria - Hungary; Thomas J. O'Brien of Michigan, Italy; Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, Russia; W. W. Rockhill of the District of Columbia, Turkey; Larz Anderson of Michigan, Japan; Edwin V. Morgan of New York, Brazil, and Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, Mexico.

Thirty-six Ministers Serving.

There are 36 posts which are filled by ministers. Some of these are held by men who served as secretaries of legations and embassies, and who have the training necessary for the discharge of their duties. They may not be changed.

FUTURE OF NEW PARTY

Beveridge Sees Way Open for Progressives.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29.—That the Progressive party is the natural solution of an abnormal geographical division in American politics—that between the north and the south—was the assertion made here last night by Albert J. Beveridge, former senator from Indiana, in an address at a "dollar dinner" given in Convention hall under the auspices of the Jackson County Progressive Association. Covers were laid for 1,500 persons.

The speakers besides Mr. Beveridge included Judge Albert D. Nortoni, formerly Progressive candidate for governor of Missouri, and Governor W. R. Stubbs, of Kansas.

"Of all the people of the earth," former Senator Beveridge said, "only in America does geography settle political action. Only in America are votes cast by physical location. The wrong that this does to every American man and woman, the shackles that it puts on normal thought and national improvement, the drawback it is to the general welfare is plain to all of us and to the whole world.

"In their hearts all Americans want to get rid of this abnormal condition. Yet so long as the Democratic and Republican parties live everybody knows that we cannot get rid of it. It is asking too much of human nature.

"The time has come when there must be a frankly progressive or liberal party in this country, and a frankly reactionary or conservative party. And the Republican party cannot become either. And so very soon the Progressives of all parties must come to the Progressive party. They will have nowhere else to go and the conservatives of all parties very soon must go to the Democratic party because they will have nowhere else to go."

BAYONET THOUGHT OBSOLETE

Use Made by Bulgarians Wakes Up British Experts.

London, Nov. 29.—It is curious to think that the bayonet, which has played so great a part in the Bulgarian victories might not have been in existence if the military experts of the kingdom had had their way.

In 1892, in the Bulgarian scheme of modern armament, the Mannlicher rifles were ordered without bayonets, the authorities having come to the conclusion that the bayonets was obsolete in modern warfare. The average opinion of the army, however, soon made itself felt and the first order was countermanded and the rifle was ordered with the bayonet, but the bayonet was not the ordinary size but really a sort of knife. In subsequent orders the bayonet was not questioned.

It is interesting to speculate what the Bulgarian fortunes might have been without the bayonet.

STOMACH REMOVED; REPAIRED

Surgeon Cuts New Outlet, Connects Intestines and Replaces Organ.

New York, Nov. 29.—Harry Hair, of this city, has had his stomach made over. It was taken from his body today and the surgeon found that a large ulcer had formed at the outlet of the stomach. This was cut away, but the tissues were swollen and as the passage of partly digested food later on might be interrupted by the swelling the doctor cut a new hole in the stomach and to this he connected the intestines, replacing the stomach in the body. Now the food passes the new exit of the stomach into the intestines, after the digestive juices of the stomach have worked upon it.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Dec. 2.—Wheat opened easier on all options, the decline following those made on the continental markets, which were from ⅝c to ¾c off according to early cables. More encouraging reports from Argentine, whose crop is now in a critical condition, and less attention to Europe's war talk, were the levelers that brought the market down. While prices seem to seek a lower level there appears to be some beliefs that the change of weather, unfavorable to the movement, will attract buyers on the dip. Monday's map showed rain and snow throughout the northwest. Over 400,000 bushels of wheat were delivered here on December contracts. Chicago deliveries exceeded a million bushels.

TOLEDO.

Toledo cash prices based on grain in elevator, all charges paid.

	Open.	High.	Low.	—Close— Dec. 2.	Nov. 30.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.05	1.05⅝	1.05	1.05⅝	1.05⅝
Dec.	1.05	1.05⅝	1.05	1.05⅝	1.05⅝
May	1.10¼	1.10⅝	1.10¼	1.10⅝	1.10¾
July	93¾	93¾	....	93¾	93½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	49¼	49
Dec.	49½	51	49½	49½	49½
May	50	50¼	50	50	50¼
July	50½	51	50½	51	51
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	34½	34
Dec.	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	34
May	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	35¼	34⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	11.12½	11.15	11.12½	11.15	11.12½
Dec.	11.12½	11.15	11.12½	11.15	11.15
March	11.10	11.25	11.10	11.25	11.22
Feb.	11.17	11.27½	11.17	11.27½	11.25
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	61	61
Alsike—					
Prime	12.90	....	....	12.90	12.90
Dec.	12.90	....	....	12.95	12.90
March	12.97½	....	....	12.97	1.97
Timothy—					
Prime	1.90	....	....	1.90	1.92½
Dec.	1.92½	....	....	1.90	1.92⅝
Feb.	2.02½	....	....	1.97½	2.00
March	2.00	....	....	2.00	2.02¼
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	83¾	84⅛	83⅝	84	84¼
May	89⅝	90	89⅛	90	90¼
July	87¾	87⅞	87½	87⅞	88¼
Corn—					
Dec.	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	48¼	47⅞
May	48⅝	48⅝	47¾	48⅝	48⅝
July	49⅛	49¼	48⅞	49¼	49⅛
Oats—					
Dec.	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31¾	30¾
May	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32½
July	32⅞	32⅞	32¾	32⅝	32¾
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	86⅞	....	....	86¼	86⅝
May	90⅞	....	....	90⅞	91¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	79⅝	79½
May	....	....	....	85	85⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	79⅝	79¾
May	....	....	....	85	85⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan.	19.17	10.40	19.12	19.37	19.27
May	18.55	18.70	18.52	18.70	18.57
Lard—					
Jan.	10.60	10.67	10.52	10.65	10.62
May	10.15	10.25	10.12	10.25	10.17
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.25	10.20	10.17	10.30	10.25
May	9.90	9.97	9.85	9.97	9.92

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 35,000; market steady to 10c lower; beeves, $5.60@11.00; Texas steers, $4.40@5.75; western steers, $5.50@9.70; stockers and feeders, $4.35@7.65; cows and heifers, $2.75@7.65; calves, $6.50@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 53,000; market slow 5c lower; light, $7.25@7.65; mixed, $7.40@7.75; heavy, $7.35@7.75; rough, $7.25@7.50; pigs, $5.25@7.25; bulk of sales, $7.55@7.70. Sheep—Receipts, 48,000; market steady; native, $3.75@4.65; western, $4.00@4.65; yearlings, $5.00@6.35; lambs, native, $5.75@7.75; western, $5.75@7.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; choice heavy steers, $9.30@9.60; heavy steers, $9.00@9.40; handy fat steers, $7.60@8.60; fair steers, $5.60@7.20; choice heifers, $6.70@7.60; choice fat cows, $5.25@6.75; fair cows, $3.60@4.75; butcher bulls, $5.60@6.80; milch cows, $40@80. Hogs—Receipts, 1,400; prime heavies, $7.85@7.90; heavy mixed, $7.85; mediums, $7.85; heavy Yorkers, $7.85; light Yorkers, $7.70; pigs, $7.60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; prime wethers, $4.40; choice lambs, $7.50. Calves—Receipts, 500; top, $11.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market 25c lower. Veal calves—Receipts, 350; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500; lambs, strong; sheep, steady; choice spring lambs, $7.35@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market 5@10c lower; heavies, $7.65; mediums, $7.65; Yorkers, $7.60; light Yorkers, $7.60; pigs, $7.40; roughs, $6.75; stags, $5.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 6,000; market active; prime steers, $9.00@9.40; butchers, $6.00@8.65; stock heifers, $4.25@4.65; shipping, $7.50@8.75; heifers, $4.75@7.50; cows, $3.00@6.75; stockers and feeders, $4.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $35@75. Veals—Receipts, 800; market active and steady at $4.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market active; heavy and mixed, $7.75@7.80; Yorkers and pigs, $7.65@7.75; roughs, $6.75@6.90; stags, $5.50@6.50; dairies, $7.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 20,000; market active; lambs, $5.00@8.00; yearlings, $5.50@6.00; wethers, $4.25@4.75; ewes, $2.00@4.00; sheep, mixed, $3@4.25.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Butter steady; creameries, 29@36c; dairies, 26@31c. Eggs steady; receipts, 2,692 cases; at mark, cases included, 22@25c; ordinary firsts, 24c; firsts, 27. Cheese steady; daisies, 16¾@17c; twins, 16¼@16½c; young Americas, 16½@16¾c; long horns, 16½@16¾c. Potatoes easy; receipts, 75 cars; Michigan, 50@52c; Minnesota, 48@50c; Wisconsin, 47@50c. Poultry firm; turkeys, alive, 13c; dressed, 18c; chickens, alive, 12c; springs, alive, 12c. Veal steady, 9@14c.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 2.—Flour quiet and lower to sell. Wheat, responding to lower Liverpool cables, continued heavy northwest receipts and favorable Argentine news, wheat ruled easy early with the price change narrow; December, 89¾@89⅞c; May, 96@96⅛c. Pork firm. Beef firm; lard easy; middle west, $11.25@11.35. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.55c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.05c; molasses, 89 test, 3.30c; refined steady. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay quiet; hides firm; leather firm.

Butter, firm; receipts, 2,935; creamery, extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 33@36c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds, 27@29c; held, extras, 33@34c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30c; state dairy, finest, 33@34c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 24@28c; process, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; factory, June make, firsts, 24½c; current make, firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23@24c; packing stock, June make, 23@24c; current make, No. 2, 22½c; No. 3, 20@21½c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 669 boxes; state, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17¾@18c; do. white specials, 17¾c; do. white or colored, average fancy, 17½c; do. fresh white or colored specials, 17½c; do. white or colored, average fancy, 16¾@17c; state, whole milk, under grade, 14½@16½c; daisies, held, best, 18c; do. fresh best, 17½@17¾c; skims, 4@14¾c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 4,040 cases; fresh gathered extras, 39@42c; extra firsts, 35@38c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds and lower grades, 22@28c; held, fresh, average best, 25@28c; do. poor to fair, 20@24c; fresh gathered dirties, 16@22c; checks, 15@20c; refrigerator special, fancy, local storage charges paid, 25c; firsts, 21½@22c; firsts on dock, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@21c; thirds and poorer, 17@19½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, fancy large new laid, 50@55c; do. seconds, whites, defective in size or quality, 34@48c; nearby selected whites, refrigerators, 23@26c; western gathered whites, 35@42c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 41@42c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 39@40c.

Poultry, dressed, weaker; fresh killed western chickens, 11@17½c; fowls, 12½@16½c; turkeys, 8@18c.

Cotton.

New York, Dec. 2.—Cotton futures opened easy; December, 12.42c; January, 12.55c; February, 12.54c; March, 12.65c; April, 12.55c; May, 12.60c; July, 12.55c; August, 11.95c; September offered 11.90c; October, 11.75c.

The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 12 to 15 points and sold to 16 to 21 points net lower during the early trading as a result of heavy Wall street liquidation, foreign offering and pressure from local bears or reactionists. The crop estimate of a New Orleans authority placing the yield at 13,975,000 bales, excluding linters, proved rather larger than expected and was probably a factor on the decline in connection with relatively easy cables, reports of an easier spot basis in Texas and Georgia and continued talk of full ginning returns for the last period. There was an active demand around 12.50c for January, however, and the market later in the morning rallied 4 or 5 points from the lowest.

Reports that the southern correspondents of a New York house estimated the amount of cotton ginned to December 1 at 11,549,000 bales, helped the rally during the morning, and prices recovered to within 10 or 11 points of Saturday's close. Later however, reports were received from New Orleans that the National Ginners Association made the ginning figures 11,850,000 bales, and the market weakened again, under renewed general liquidation with prices at midday about 15 to 19 points net lower.

Spot quiet; middling uplands, nominal.

Estimated receipts at all ports today, 57,000 bales, against 87,126 last week and 61,313 last year. For the week, 425,000 bales, against 459,602 last week and 464,965 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 21,767 bales, against 22,274 last year; at New Orleans, 5,959 bales, against 13,985 last year; at Houston, 40,269 bales, against 35,268 last year.

After selling 15 to 22 points lower, the market rallied 8 or 9 points during the early afternoon, but remained very nervous, owing to continued outside liquidation and local pressure, and later eased back again to within 3 or 4 points of the lowest. Futures closed weak. Closing bids: December, 12.25c; January, 12.38c; February, 12.40c; March, 12.47c; April, 12.38c; May, 12.38c; June, 12.35c; July, 12.33c; August, 12.23c; September, 11.80c; October, 11.65c. Spot closed steady; middling upland, 12.85c; middling gulf, 13.10c. Sales, 8,377 bales.

FIND OLDEN WARRIOR'S BODY

Egyptian Tomb Opened and Bronze Age Fighter Is Dug Out.

London, Nov. 29. — Reports have reached here of the discovery near Luxor, Egypt, of a tomb which contained one of the most valuable collections of predynastic implements and ornaments ever found. The tomb contains the dried up remains of a man.

As the Neolithic Egyptians did not embalm their dead, the body was nearly crumbled up from the weight of a stone slab, which had been dislodged from its position as the covering of the tomb.

With the body were found a unique double-edged bronze sword in such an excellent state of preservation that the cutting edge remains sharp; several long arrow heads also in bronze, two gold hair rings and a lot of the well known predynastic pottery.

The tomb was probably that of one of the warriors of the first dynasty. During that period the use of bronze was discovered in upper Egypt. According to this theory the body is about 6,000 years old.

CABINET MAY BE ENLARGED

Washington, Nov. 29.—President-elect Wilson will have an additional Cabinet member to select if the plans of Senator Borah, who is in charge of the bill to create a Department of Labor, succeed. Senator Borah, who arrived at the capital today, will press the measure to a vote at the coming session of Congress and expects to muster a majority in the Senate to pass it.

The bill was passed by the House early in the last session, and was favorably reported by the Senate committee, but too late to be considered. Senator Borah, in the tumultuous closing days of the session, made an effort to secure consideration of the measure, but without avail. In the rush to dispose of the appropriation bills no time was given to it.

The fight will be resumed at the coming session. Being on the calendar, it is probable that the bill will automatically come up for consideration unless a fight over other measures blocks the way. There has been no indication of the attitude of the Senate toward the bill, but it is not improbable that it will command a majority. It will have the support of most of the Democrats and Republicans.

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Catarrh and Asthma are too serious to neglect. In the foul slimes of Catarrh and Asthma the germs of Consumption breed rapidly and the whole system is impaired and left open to the attacks of dangerous diseases. Horrible suffering results—days are one long torture and nights sleepless agony.

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Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly powers and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

can be relieved, and quickly too. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study and have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used my remedy. Do not despair if others have failed. Send at once for treatise and a Free Bottle of my treatment. Give Express and Post-office Address. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar Street, New York

NEW VIGOR TO MEN

HER-CU-LIN strength developer is what you need to restore your VITALITY. Gives RESULTS at once. Quickly DEVELOPS New Vigor—Vital Power and the ambition to enjoy more manly life. By mail $1. Ten cents brings you Proving Size. WONDERFUL Book "FACTS for THINKING MEN" sent—FREE. Write for your copy to-day. H. Oswald Co., 318-24 W. 4-d St., N. Y.

VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC.

are completely cured with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W.F.YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

TO SELECT WITH CARE

Exhibits at Panama Show to Be Recent Products.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—So far as awards are concerned, no commercial articles manufactured before 1905 will be received at the Panama-Pacific international exposition, which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915," declares Asher Carter Baker, director of exhibits at the exposition.

He stated that, though comprehensive in classification the exhibits will be selective rather than general, and the test one of quality rather than quantity.

Exhibits of every character from every part of the world may be landed directly at the exposition docks. The same facilities will be offered in the case of railway shipments, which will enable cars to be lightered direct from the various tidewater terminals of the railroads to the exposition.

"The exhibits in the exposition will be installed according to a modern classification and according to modern methods," said Director Baker. "The departments will be eleven in number and these will be fine arts, education, social economy, liberal arts, manufactures and varied industries, machinery, transportation, agriculture, live stock, horticulture and mines and metallurgy.

"The department of fine arts will afford an opportunity for study and comparison for the best production of the brush and pencil that have been created since 1905. This is true also of sculpture, for the exposition will bring together the most representative works from foreign and American artists.

"In the palace of education there will be a comparative exhibit of the different systems of all countries and a comprehensive demonstration of educational work in the United States in all its phases, such as in art schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges, while in the field of higher education opportunities will be given for participation of certain universities of America.

"Social economy will, for the first time in the history of expositions, be given a prominent status. The great advance since 1905 in betterments all over the United States has been remarkable. Preparations are being made for a great national exhibit, and the classification embraces the labor group, hygiene, insurance, housing, charities and correction, municipal organizations and activities and other topics.

"The vast scope of the department of manufactures will be fully exemplified by the extensive collection of exhibits which will be presented in the palaces of manufactures and varied industries.

"The great advance in the manufacture of aeronautic apparatus and aeroplanes will be given prominence. The wonderful development in the art and science of the invasion of the air offers a broad field for exhibit purposes and the general instruction of the public.

"The great advance and improvement in the manufacture of automobiles will be shown in a selected and well-balanced exhibit.

"The gigantic strides made in the science of agriculture and its useful application throughout the world give the exposition a wealth of material from which to choose. At least one-fourth of the area of this large palace will be devoted to the exhibit of farm and agricultural implements and farm machinery, which will include appliances for irrigation and draining land.

"The world is being searched for rare and beautiful plants for the horticultural exhibit. The great court and exposition grounds will be as enchanted gardens, and the foreign governments and states will beautify their grounds as at no other exposition.

"Within the palace of mines and metallurgy will be displayed the mineral products of the world, together with demonstrations of mining and metallurgical processes. The great increase in the use of cement since the last international exposition will make a large and interesting field for exhibit purposes."

Copies of the book of rules, the classification of exhibit departments and applications for space will be mailed to any address upon request.

WON'T STICK TO ONE MAN

Hamilton, Bermuda, Nov. 30.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson has determined not to take the advice of one man only, but of the leaders of the Democratic party generally on the question of the formation of his cabinet and in the selection of men to fill important official positions.

His invitation to William J. Bryan to meet him in conference at Princeton is, it is thought, only the forerunner of numerous invitations to other party leaders to meet him in a series of consultations in reference to his legislative program and appointments to office.

The governor breathed easily again yesterday, when he found that no politicans had arrived on the steamer from New York.

I Save Kidneys

Cure Backache, Bladder Trouble Rheumatism.

My New Three-Fold LEXOID Treatment Is Now Saving Thousands From That Back-Breaking, Digging, Twisting, Terrible Torturing Agony, Eases Stiff Joints, Quiets Those Heart-Wringing Rheumatic Pains, Soothes Those Unbearable Bladder Troubles and Quickly Stops the Pains.

Try My Treatment FREE

Don't spend another needless day of suffering. I will send you my **regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid, combined course of treatment** without a penny's expense, **charges paid, to try free,** just as my unequalled offer states. **I don't mean a small, worthless sample,** or a **trial test treatment,** that you can't tell anything about. I mean a **regular, full treatment,** and when I say a full treatment, **I mean a full treatment,** just as I say. I will send it to you **complete—charges paid—delivered to your door—ready for you to use—so you can commence it at once.**

My treatment has helped thousands to regain their health. Those with tired, lame, aching backs, with unbearable bladder and urinary troubles, others stiff and bent with rheumatism—and it has made them well, the most chronic, severe, long-standing, obstinate cases, after all else had failed to cure them. Hundreds using my treatment in despair, have gone their way rejoicing. They were hopeless and it made them well. They were suffering, and it eased their pains, soothed their aches, brightened their lives and made them happy, and now, I offer you my wonderful treatment **to try free—take it—use it—if you want to get well.**

If you have backache, **kidney, bladder trouble or rheumatism,** dizziness, puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, nervousness, tired and worn-out feeling, if the urine is light and pale, dark colored or cloudy, **if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns in passing, if there is sediment or brick dust when it stands, you need my treatment without a minute's delay.**

Don't Continue Suffering.

My specialty is such diseases. I treat thousands of cases—helping them after all else has failed. I am successful in my life work, because I love it. I love my profession. My whole mind and soul are wrapped up in it, and I am happy. You would be happy too, if you were bringing happiness to thousands of suffering people right along, as I am now. I love to feel I am helping people to enjoy life, and I want to help you to see the bright side of life, and enjoy every minute **of true health and happiness.**

I want to help you to get well, and be strong again, so you can work, and walk, and run, and jump without pain; so you can sleep without disturbance, and wake up refreshed and rested, able to use every muscle, nerve, cord and joint of your body, without suffering misery all the time.

I want you to try my regular **full complete treatment.** My new scientific course of medicines—harmless, soothing, healing, penetrating remedies, that **reach the spot, drive away uric acid, cleanse, purify, strengthen, invigorate and encourage the kidneys to properly filter the blood.** That stop the pain, give strength to the nerves, life and ambition to the mind and body, and do it quickly, quietly, without loss of time.

My Unequaled Offer.

Now, here is my offer—I will send you a **regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid course of treatment, without a penny in advance—charges paid—ready to use—to try free,** just as I promise. Remember, I don't mean a sample, or a trial, or a test, such as others call **proof treatments. I mean a regular, full, complete course of remedies.**

Take it when it comes. **Use half of it, and see just what it does.** Then when you know it has helped you, **when you know you are getting better,** just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach—an amount you can easily afford to spare—that is all I'll ask. I know you'll be willing to do your part **when it helps you—and your word is good enough for me.** It will help you quickly. But you are to pay nothing **unless it does. Try it first,** pay afterwards when you know, **not before.** When you have used half of it, if you are not satisfied, return what's left, and pay **nothing. It doesn't cost you a penny to try my treatment—I will send** it to you charges paid, take it, **try it, and find out.**

A Full Treatment, Free To Try.

I am the only one to-day making this offer, sending a full treatment, on free trial for such diseases. You know I could not afford to do it, if I did not feel sure it would help you—if I did not know it would cure. That's why I can afford to send it first—**but you are the one to decide;** you are the one to be the judge. It must help you, it must satisfy you—**before you send a penny.** And you are the one to say. **I will take your word.** It's all left right with you yourself. What you say goes. That's all I care for. I don't want a penny unless it helps you. I would not take a cent that I am not entitled to. I believe in giving everyone a square deal—in being honest—it's my religion—I want to do what's right—that's why I am making you the **broadest, most straightforward, fairest, most liberal one-sided offer, ever made.** When I have confidence enough in my treatment to send it to you this way, I know you'll **be willing to try it at my expense—that's all I ask.** Don't send a penny in your letter, **not even a postage stamp;** just your name and address and where to send the treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this: **DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH, 974 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.**

Send No Money; Just This Coupon

DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH,
974 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Please send me your regular, full, complete three fold Lexoid Course of Treatment as you promised above, all charges paid, TO TRY FREE. Also your FREE BOOK about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism.

My name is..............................

Post Office..............................

St. or R. F. D.................... State....................

Please Write Name and Address Plainly

TAFT WARNS EUROPE TO BE FAIR IN TRADE

Sends His First Message of New Session to Congress —Deals Entirely With Foreign Relations.

Washington, Dec. 3.—A note of warning to European powers which by indirect means continue to discriminate against American trade; a strong appeal to the congress to uplift the great foreign policies of America above mere questions of partisanship; a triumphant vindication of the diplomacy of the administration, which is characterized as that of "dollars versus bullets;" a masterful pride in the enormous expansion of American trade as a result of the foreign policies of his administration; and an earnest appeal for joint action by congress and the executive to open new markets for American industries—these are the more striking features of President Taft's fourth annual message sen to congress today.

Other Messages Coming.

The message is the first of a series of such communications which he will make to congress in the early days of the session, and deals entirely with the foreign relations of the United States. Beginning with the usual reference to the existing good relations with foreign powers, the President adds that these have been strengthened by "a greater insistence upon justice to American citizens, or interests, wherever it may have been denied, and a stronger emphasis of the need of mutuality in commercial and other relations."

For the first time in its history, says the President, the state department has obtained substantially the most favored nation treatment from all of the world. Therefore, he says that it is only natural that competitive countries should view with some concern the expansion of our commerce. Hence the warning, "If in some instances, the measures taken by them to meet it are not entirely equitable, a remedy should be found."

Against Flat Tariff.

To this end, the President strongly recommends the enactment of the bill recommended by Secretary Knox last December, permitting the government, instead of imposing the full maximum rates of duty against discriminating countries, to apply a graduated scale of duties, up to that maximum of 25 per cent.

"Flat tariffs are out of date," says the President. "Nations no longer accord equal tariff treatment to all other nations, irrespective of the treatment from them received. It is very necessary that the American government should be equipped with weapons of negotiations and adapted to modern economic conditions."

The state department, "an archaic and inadequate machine," at the beginning of this administration, the President says, has become a new organization, with highly specialized bureaus and experts dealing with every phase of American trade and diplomacy. Holding that the essence of this reorganized service is found in the merit system, which President Cleveland is credited with having introduced, President Taft makes a strong appeal to congress to make this machine permanent, by giving the force of statutory law to the executive orders governing admission to and promotion in the diplomatic and consular services.

To show that these appointments are already largely non-partisan, the President points to the fact that three of the present ambassadors are hold overs; that of the 10 he has appointed, five were by promotion from the rank of minister; that of the 30 ministers appointed, 11 were promotions; and that in the consular service no less than 50 per cent of the consuls appointed by him were from the southern states.

"The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse," says President Taft. "This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeal alike to idealistic humanitarian sentiments, to the dictates of sound policy and strategy and to legitimate commercial aims."

Points to Results.

The President adds that "because modern diplomacy is commercial, there has been a disposition in some quarters to attribute to it none but materialistic aims."

"How striking erroneous is such an impression may be seen from a study of the results by which the diplomacy of the United States can be judged," says the President.

He mentions the arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain which failed of confirmation in the senate; the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine Republic, Brazil and the United States, between Peru and Ecuador; the arbitration of the Panama-Cosa Rica boundary dispute; the intervention between Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the verge of war, the suppression of the Nicaraguan war, the halting of internecine strife in Honduras, the adjustment of the cenebrated Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile, and the adjustment of the Peruvian-Ecuadorian boundary issue.

In consequence of these things, says the President, there has been a general easing of international tension on the west coast of South America. He also adds that the diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to assuage the remaining ill feeling between this country and Colombia.

Refers to China.

Taking up some of the details of the year's diplomatic work, the President refers with expressions of pride to China, where "the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy." The consistent purpose has been to encourage the use of American capital in China, says the President, to promote the reforms to which that country is pledged by treaty with the United States and other powers. There has been a vigorous assertion, also, he says, of the equal right of the United States to a voice in all questions pertaining to Chinese loans and developments.

President Taft makes the direct charge that the terrible events recorded in Nicaragua recently, the useless loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of the principal cities, the killings and the tortures and suffering, "might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well developed policy."

"In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves," says President Taft.

While they are the immediate beneficiaries, the profit to the United States is twofold, he adds. The Monroe Doctrine is more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama canal, and such countries should be relieved of the jeopardy of heavy foreign debts likely to provoke international complications.

The financial rehabilitation of these countries by American bankers and the protection of their custom houses from being the prey of would-be dictators, says the President, would remove the menace of foreign creditors and revolutionary disorder. Furthermore, the United States would profit largely in a business way through the development of the great natural resources of Central America.

Commending the successful results of the application of the new neutrality laws to Mexico and other troubled countries the President suggests that means be found in addition to prevent the professional revolutionists from making American ports "foci" for revolutionary intrigue. He reiterates his determination to adhere in the case of Mexico to the "patient policy of non-intervention, steadfast recognition of constituted authority, and the exertion of every effort to protect American interests."

Increase in Exports.

Other paragraphs of the message point to the increase of American domestic exports by $20,000,000 during the past year, making the greatest total ever known, $2,200,000,000; to the agricultural credit system which he thoroughly endorsed, to the probable necessity of an amendment of the fur seal act to permit limiting killing of seals; to a meeting of the arbitrators in Washington next year to adjust the pecuniary claims between Great Britain and America; to negotiations with Mexico for the distribution of the waters of the Colorado river in the Imperial Valley section; and to the financial rehabilitation of Liberia.

Foreign Troubles.

There is merely historical reference to the Chinese revolution; to the San Domingan troubles, the rebellion in Cuba and the Balkan war developments, in which it is said the United States is not involved.

The message concludes with an earnest appeal to congress to co-operate with the executive in its efforts to apply old principles of diplomacy which have governed the country to the momentuous new situations of today, when America finds itself at the threshold of her middle age as a nation; "too mature to continue in its foreign relations those temporary expedients natural to a people to whom domestic affairs are the sole concern."

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This excellent rocker for only $2.69, is one of the many of the low priced—good quality articles quoted in our catalog.

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Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 38 inches high from floor. 24 inches from seat. Weight 80 lbs.

Full size Iron Bed.....$1.19
Kitchen Cabinet Base and Top.....4.95
Handsome Set of 6 Dining Chairs.....5.88
Brussels Room Rug 9x12 feet.....8.95

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25 Cents Today Starts You In Business——

Get your exclusive territory at once!

We want an agent in every town, village and hamlet in the United States and give exclusive territory.

We are enabled by a new process to manufacture silk knitted ties at ridiculously low prices.

These ties sell on sight! People gobble them up at 50c each! We have agents making as high as $50.00 a week without effort or energy.

To prove the excellence of these beautiful ties, send us 25c for a sample today and a two-cent stamp for postage, and we will send you the tie by return mail with our attractive proposition to agents.

Write us at once and get your territory.

The biggest money-making proposition of the age and a strictly legitimate business. One that you can keep building into a very large money enterprise.

Winter Tie Manufacturing COMPANY
2010 Vermont Ave. Toledo, Ohio

Glasses Absolutely Free

Now see here, friend!

What's the use of your tearing and scratching your eyes out, reading this fine print with those old, dim and misty spectacles of yours, when you can just as well write and get a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge.

You see, I have absolute confidence that just one try-out on your part will make you a permanent booster for my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles, and I am therefore going to send every reader of this paper a pair of my latest improved lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

And Here Are The Reasons Why

—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible even by the dim firelight—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top on the cloudiest day—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance, and as far as your eye can reach—

Now you certainly do want a pair of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine, and I surely want to give you a pair absolutely free—without ever asking you to pay me one penny for them, now and never.

So let's get together right now on this very generous advertising proposition.

You, on your part, just write me your name, address and age next birthday on the below coupon and send it to me at once—and I, to fulfill my part of the contract, will immediately mail you a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you, absolutely free of charge, to a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses, which will again enable you to enjoy your reading, sewing and hunting just as much as you ever did in your younger days.

Write your name, address and age on the below lines at once

DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO. Please send me your absolutely free lens offer to fit my eyes. My age is.............

Name ....Postoffice ....

Street No. or Rural Route and Box No...............State...............

SWITZERLAND IS READY FOR WAR

Little Country Buys Supplies—Final Meeting for Talking Peace.

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 3.—Even Switzerland appears to be preparing for the eventuality of war. The federal government is filling the various military storehouses with wheat and corn ordered from the United States and Canada. A large quantity, consisting of 572 carloads, is on the way to Zurich from Rotterdam, while other cargoes ordered by the Swiss government are still afloat.

The hostility of the Balkans have had the effect of greatly reducing Russian shipments of grain.

Final Meeting.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 3.—The final meeting of the plenipotentiaries representing the allied Balkan nations and the Ottoman empire is to be held at the village of Baghtche, on the Tchatalja lines, at 4 o'clock today.

The protocol for an armistice between the belligerents for the purpose of permitting them to enter into peace negotiations is to be signed at that hour or hostilities will at once be recommenced.

In official circles here it is regarded as probable that the protocol will be signed.

The Bulgarian peace conditions have undergone considerable modification during the last four days. The Balkan alliance and Turkey will most likely agree upon the following terms:

The Bulgarian frontier to be thrown forward about 10 miles to the north of the vilayet of Adrianople, leaving Adrianople and Kirk-Kilisseh, the fortifications of which are to be demolished, well within Turkish territory. The frontier line will then follow roughly the Maritza valley.

SHOW THEIR TEETH IN PHOTO

Washington Society Women All Smile Before Camera.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Showing your teeth in photographs is the latest fad of the debutantes.

Just how this freak fashion originated is hard to say unless it is in imitation of some new photographs of the Misses Wilson, daughters of the President-elect, which show them smilingly exhibiting rows of beautiful teeth.

Miss Dorothy Alshire and Miss Esther Foote, who will be presented from the army circle, have posed for pictures with their teeth showing, and even the two young daughters of the new minister from Panama and Mme. Valdez have taken up the fad.

MAY SUTTON TO BE A BRIDE

Former Tennis Champion to Marry National Title Holder.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3.—Miss May Sutton, former woman's national champion tennis player, and Thomas Clarke Bundy, who with Maurice McLaughlin, holds the national doubles championship, will climax a romance of the tennis courts on Wednesday, December 11, at the altar in Christ Church, where in the presence of scores of their friends they will be married. The prospective bride and bridegroom both reside in Los Angeles. Miss Sutton held the world's championship for two years. This she lost, not through defeat, but through failure to appear to defend it.

WOMEN DESTROY MAIL

London Suffragettes Put Acid in Mail Boxes.

London, Nov. 29.—The ingenuity of the militant suffragist party has broken out in a new direction and in a manner likely to cause inconvenience and loss to thousands of people. It took the form last night of an organized raid on the pillar letter boxes throughout the city of London, in the West End and many of the suburbs, and also in several provincial towns, including Birmingham and Nottingham.

When the postmen went on their evening rounds to collect the letters they discovered in the boxes acids and black sticky fluids of various kinds, in some cases inflammable materials such as rags soaked in parafifne.

As a result of this, the addresses on the letters in a large number of cases were partly or wholly obliterated. The outrages were carefully oganized. The method generally employed was the thrusting into the box of a long unsealed envelope containing an open bottle of fluid. Another method was to pour acids and varnishes into the boxes by means of India rubber tubing. In a few cases the contents of the pillar boxes were set on fire.

A tube showing how the fluids were inserted was found in one box. It was a section of the inner tube of a bicycle tire with one end sealed. An official of the general postoffice said the postal authorities would accept no liability throughout the night, although the pillar boxes were being specially watched by the police.

KITCHENER USES FINESSE

British Ruler Supplants Force With Oriental Craft.

London, Nov. 27.—Lord Kitchener does not always use the mailed fist in ruling the oriental, and that he has learned some of the native craft was shown by the way in which he prevented the Egyptian Bedouins from joining their brethren in Tripoli.

The Egyptian Bedouin is not compelled to pay taxes or to render the ordinary obligations of citizenship, which in Egypt includes military service. Shortly after the outbreak of the war between Turkey and Italy a delegation of Bedouins approached General Kitchener and told him that they wanted to go across the border to the assistance of their hard-pressed fellows in Tripoli.

The English general admitted with unexpected readiness that their request was reasonable, but he reminded them that by granting it, he would be creating a precedent which would make them liable for military service with the Egyptian army. The delegation withdrew and Kitchener was not troubled any more with requests for leave to cross the border.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE SAFE

Not Being Molested in Asiatic Turkey.

Washington, Nov. 27.—All American citizens in Asiatic Turkey are safe and unmolested, according to reports to the state department by Consul General Holl's at Bierut, Syria, who announced the receipt of advices from various consuls throughout the district. Except for some excitement among the Mohammedans at Haifa and Adana, everything is reported quiet in this region.

SUFFRAGE UP IN DANISH HOUSE

Premier Bernsten Favors Grant to Women in New Constitution.

Copenhagen, Nov. 27.—The question of woman suffrage is now before the Danish house of commons and is arousing widespread interest. The reform is bound up with the projected general amendment of the Danish constitution. Herr Brensten, the premier, has introduced the measure for this purpose.

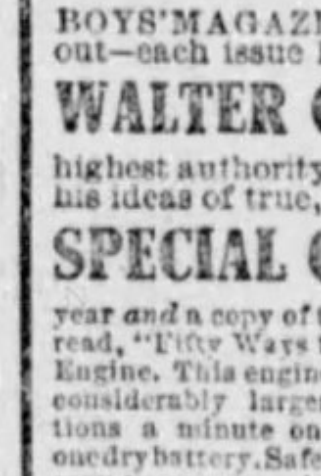
IRELAND WILL HAVE MINISTER

Concession Will Be Made After Home Rule Passes.

London, Nov. 27.—Premier Asquith stated in the house of commons last night that after the home rule bill had passed there would be a minister who would answer for Ireland, but it was impossible to say just now what his precise designation would be.

A THRONE FOR A NAPOLEON

Paris, Nov. 27.—Reports are current in Bonapartist circles that Prince Victor Napoleon, cousin of King Victor Emanuel, will be named as sovereign of the future state of Albania. It is said that, with the support of Austria Italy has secured the prince's candidacy, and that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria approves it. These reports, however, lack confirmation.



A Merry Christmas for that Boy of Yours!

BOYS' MAGAZINE

EDITED BY WALTER CAMP

Your boy's Christmas will be the happiest ever, if you will send him THE BOYS' MAGAZINE. *It is a gift that lasts a whole year.* THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is chock full of just the kind of reading *you* want *your* boy to have. Clean, inspiring stories written by such noted boys' authors as Hugh Pendexter, Everett T. Tomlinson, Wm. Heyliger, etc. *Practical* and *instructive* departments devoted to Electricity, Mechanics, Photography, Carpentry, The Boy Scouts of America, Stamps and Coins. THE BOYS' MAGAZINE is beautifully illustrated throughout—each issue has a new handsome cover in colors.

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WILSON CAN NOT KEEP DOOR OPEN

'Cranks' Who Strive to See Presidents Make Rigid Guard Necessary.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The pitiable case of an Indiana miner who walked all the way from the Hoosier state to call on President Taft and outline a plan to reduce the cost of living, which, he said, was causing many poor people to starve to death, brought to the officers who guard the President vivid reminders of the old days when visits from persons of disordered mentality were almost a daily occurrence.

It also accentuated the fact that for a few years under the administration of President Taft there has been comparative freedom from such callers, the number of persons not averaging more than nine or ten a month, and all of them being of a harmless character.

When Theodore Roosevelt was President the White House was a mecca for so-called "cranks." There was something about the Rooseveltian personality that made people of all classes long to see him, and the cranks were not immune from this very common impulse. Hardly a day passed without a caller whose mental processes bore evidences of disarrangement, and sometimes there were half a dozen such visitors in the course of a single forenoon.

With the coming of President Taft the old-timers who wanted to reform the universe and who expected that the President could do it right off the bat, if only he could be seen and told how, began to fall off in number, and for a few years the peaceful routine of the White House has not been interrupted by any particularly striking incidents of this sort.

The inauguration of President-elect Wilson is expected to start the mentally afflicted toward the White House again, for a change of administration, with the excitement attending it, always has that effect. In this connection it may be stated that the White House guards had a good laugh when they read in the papers that the President-elect had announced that he intended to keep "open house" for all visitors when he becomes President, just as he does as governor of New Jersey.

"He thinks he will, but he will do nothing of the sort," remarked a grizzled secret service sleuth. "Such an idea is preposterous, and if Governor Wilson had had two hours' experience as President or had ever been in the White House offices he would not have made such a ridiculous promise.

"A President cannot hold 'open house.' In the first place, if he did he would lay himself open to all sorts of personal risks and dangers. In the secodnd place, it would be physically impossible for him to receive everybody and transact one-tenth of the business which a President is expected to do—must do, in fact, if he keeps up with the demands upon him.

"No, there will be no open house here under President Wilson. You can bet your last dollar on that."

There are 99 chances in 100 that under President Wilson the same method of admitting visitors that has prevailed for a generation or longer will be continued.

This method involves a careful espionage and keen discrimination in sorting those who would like the favor of an interview with the chief executive. A senator or representative in congress has the entree of the executive offices at any time during the morning reception hours and can bring any person to present to the President. This makes the member of congress personally responsible for the visiting guest. If a senator or representative gives a constituent a letter of introduction, however, it rests wholly with the attendants at the White House as to whether or not the letter will prove the "open sesame" needed to get the visitor an audience. Too often it has happened that the solon will write a letter merely to get rid of a bore, and the keen-witted White House doorkeepers and police look upon such epistolary introductions with suspicion.

Unless a visitor is a sufficiently well-known and important personage as to merit an audience with the President on his own hook he is expected to come with a senator or representative. The question of importance under such circumstances becomes one for the doorkeeper to take into consideration. The visitor's idea of his own importance frequently does not agree with the doorkeeper's idea, and in such instances the doorkeeper's judgment is the one which binds.

Generally speaking, however, the visitor who comes unheralded and without being accompanied by some member of the lawmaking body, has a slim chance to get on the inside. Nobody, unless he be known, ever gets to see even the second assistant secretary unless he first tells the object of his visit to Mr. McKenna. This faithful doorkeeper, by the way, is a model and his friends, who are legion, believe that his efficiency, coupled with the fact that his name is Pat McKenna, will be sufficient to carry him through the Democratic administration.

The most embarrassing and troublesome of the mentally disturbed persons who try to see the President are women. It is difficult to deal with a woman crank. If she is crossed, there is absolutely no telling what sort of a scene she will create. There was a time when the White House force tried the plan of ejecting women who apparently could not be reasoned with, but in later years another and more successful scheme has been adopted. The modern plan is simple. They are escorted with great deference into the comfortable reception room and asked to wait there, if they will not accept the word of the doorkeeper that the President is too busy to see them. Even the most persistent woman crank gets tired of waiting after a while, and experience has shown that when she does, she generally departs quietly without administering a tongue-lashing to the urbane and gentlemanly doorkeeper who introduced her to the reception room.

WILL NAME NO NEW CARDINALS

Pope Not to Confer Red Hats at Coming Consistory.

Rome, Lec. 3.—It is now known that the pope will not create any new cardinals at the consistory which is to be held on Dec. 2. The only thing to be done will be to confer the red hats on five cardinals who were created in 1911, but did not receive their hats at that time.

PRESS LAW DEFENDED

U. S. Solicitor General Says Statute Does Not Hit Liberty.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Contending that congress has not abridged the freedom of the press by legislation in the last postoffice appropriation bill, which requires newspapers to make statements of circulation, ownership and paid advertising, and to meet other requirements before being admitted to the mails as second class matter, the solicitor general has filed a brief in the United States supreme court in opposition to the arguments set out heretofore in briefs filed on behalf of the Journal of Commerce and other publications which are attacking the constitutionality of the law.

The case, together with the one brought by the Lewis Publishing Co., of New York, publishers of the Morning Telegraph, is an appeal from the southern district of New York, where applications for injunctions to restrain the enforcement of the law were denied by the court.

Because of the importance of the issue the supreme court granted a request to advance the cases and they will be heard in December.

William M. Bullitt, solicitor general, in the brief, which went on record yesterday for the government, insists that a proper construction of the act is to hold that it simply proposes to require publishers to comply with certain conditions before being permitted to enjoy the second class privilege.

He contends further that use of second class privileges by a publisher, after notice, without having complied with the conditions, should be held to be an offense punishable by fine.

Admitting the possibility that a different construction than that advanced by the government may be put on the law by the court, the solicitor general hold that the requirements that advertisments and other matter paid for at advertising rates should be marked as such, may be separated from the rest of the statute and its constitutionality determined without invalidating the entire section.

The government contends that the statute does not intend affirmatively to forbid newspapers from practicing any of the things which are set out as grounds for forfeiting the second class privilege. It simply lays down certain conditions on which the privilege of enjoying the cheaper postage rate may be had. The solicitor general insists that it is entirely within the power of Congress to require a publication to conform to certain regulations at the price of so valuable a privilege as cheap postage..

The solicitor general admits that "very probably Congress has no power to regulate the press." Te admits that, if the statute be construed as a legislative attempt to exercise such power, especially so far as the advertisement paragraph goes. "it may possibly be void."

Finaliy the solicitor general contends that "Congress has the absolute right to determine what matter may be carried in and what matter may be excluded from the mails, and it may declare the conditions on which second class matter shall be carried."

MENNONITES TO FORM COLONY

Negotiating for Purchase of 25,000-Acre Tract in North Dakota.

Bluffton, Nov. 30.—That the Mennonites are about to close arrangements for the purchase of the great Dalrymple farm in North Dakota has been made known by members of the colony of that denomination here. The tract consists of 25,000 acres and if the deal is closed it is stated that one family for every hundred acres of the land will be taken there. A committee of Mennonites from Pennsylvania has been to Fargo several weeks negotiating for the big farm. It is understood the price wanted is $65 an acre. The land is considered the best in the Red River Valley and among the most fertile in the world.

The Mennonite sect in manner and customs, as well as belief, resembles to a degree, the Quakers. They are distinguished by their plain clothes, their simple ways and their industry. The men shave the uper portions of their faces, but allow their beards to grow long. Their hair also is worn long. Their farms are usually models of husbandry. They are a non-resistant people, who abhor fighting or strife of any sort. Their origin was in Germany and they possess the thriftiness and sturdy characteristics of the Teutonic race.

KINGS SPEAK GOOD ENGLISH

Ferdinand, Peter and Nicholas Can Converse Fluently.

London, Nov. 29.—A peculiarity of the three Balkan rulers, King Ferdinand, King Peter and King Nicholas, is the admirable manner in which they all speak English.

That King Ferdinand, a Saxo-Coburg and a kinsman of our royal family, and King Peter, who has spent most of his life in the capitals of Europe, should be conversant with our language is not, after all, astonishing, but it is curious that King Nicholas, who has reigned over his little nation of herdsmen and shepherds for five and forty years, and seldom crosses his own frontier, should be the most perfect English scholar of the three.

GERMANY'S EXPENSES RISE

Total for Coming Year $74,000,000 Above Last Year.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Some leading items in the budget of the empire for the coming year are given in the Boston Courier, a leading financial daily. The income and expenditures are balanced at approximately $762,000,000 each, an increase of about $74,000,000 over last year. The estimate for the navy is given at $119,250,000, an increase of $1,500,000. The ordinary naval expenditure increases by $4,000,000, and the non-recurring expenditure by $5,250,000.

CZAR'S HEIR TO GO TO FRANCE

Announcement Means Crown Prince of Russia Is Getting Better.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The czarevitch will go to the Riviera for a period of convalescence in about two weeks. This announcement is taken as a sign that the boy is improving, as Russia has a Cote d'Azur near the Crimea, where he would be most likely to be taken if a fatal illness was feared.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG MONEY in the Mail Order Business. Experience unnecessary. We furnish everything. Small capital. Keith, 750 Central Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES earn $12 weekly coloring postcards and pictures; samples and instruction 20c. Dept. 52, Roxbury Card Co., Roxbury, Mass.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O, Rehoboth, Delaware.

HELP WANTED.

MEN and women wanted for government positions; $90.00 month; annual vacations; short hours; no "layoffs;" common education sufficient; over 12,000 appointments coming; influence unnecessary; farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-81, Rochester, N. Y.

"GOOD PAY and you work at home. Particulars, Noell Sales Co., Saginaw, Mich.

MEN-WOMEN all towns, sell Mentholo by leaving with each family on trial, every trial means sale, profit $3 to $4 daily, credit given, sample free. Leighton Supply, Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

Have you a few hours daily? We want a man, woman, boy or girl in each town and vicinity to demonstrate our novelties in homes, hotels and business houses. Pocket samples. If this work is objectionable DON'T ANSWER. Experience or capital unnecessary. We furnish everything. An hour's work shows dollar or more daily earned in SPARE time. Just risk postal with 3 references. EVERGRIP CO. (Dept. N.), 20 Warren St., New York.

$10.00 a day for agents. Selling the new 1912 fall style silk neckties and giving free with each purchase a beautiful monogram Roman gold finish Cuff Link and Stick Pin Set. Samples free. Dayton Neckwear Company, Room 66, Dayton, Ohio.

Agents---Send your name, we have article you can make good money on. Poynter Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.

Guaranteed Salary is no inducement to agents selling Puritan Condensed Food Flavors; orders repeat; commission big; exclusive territory. Wason Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

MALE HELP WANTED.

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over world. Stamp for particulars. National Detective Agency, Dept. A11, Chicago.

SALESMAN WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen and Saleswomen; hundreds of good positions now open paying from $1,000.00 to $5,000.00 a year. No former experience required to get one of them. We will teach you to be a high grade traveling salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks and assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you are learning practical salesmanship. Write today for full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have recently placed in good positions; also list of good positions open. Address (nearest office), Dept. 230-A. National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Seattle, New Orleans, Toronto.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

BEAUTIFUL improved Ohio farms in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

Finest Irrigable Fruit Alfalfa Grain Lands Pecos Valley accorded first premiums World's Fair, St. Louis. Half excursion rates. Write P. H. Goodloe, Fort Worth, Texas.

AUCTIONEERS.

MISSOURI Auction School (Largest in world) Send 10c stamps for Book, How to Get Business, Kansas City.

EDUCATIONAL.

COURSES by Mail; Civil Service, Normal, Academic, Business, Law, Real Estate and Engineering. 60-page Bulletin free—write for it today. For "Special Tuition Scholarship" apply Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

COUNTERFEIT Coin Detector. Mysterious. Interesting. Inside information. Live wire. Get next. Form 25c coin. M. Webber, Alma, Mich.

TWILIGHT QUEEN, the real Indian Song of 1912, also copy of another popular number for 10c and names of 5 musicians. E. F. Main, Hartwell, O.

WEATHER WAS A HELP

Millions Added to Crops by Reason of Sunshine.

Many million dollars have been added to the aggregate value of the bumper crop by the fine weather that is reported from all parts of the central and western states. The procrastination of old Boreas has had an enormous money value. This added to the enormous crops has made a combination of things to be thankful for this Thanksgiving day that is hard to beat. The railroads have had no snow blockades to prevent free movement of grain traffic and the crop movement has been so rapid that the demand for money has been eased. The contrast to last year has been marked; the September record of sunshine was 71 out of a possible 100 per cent and for 20 days of November the percentage has been 71 as compared with 31½ per cent in 1911. On the floor in the board of trade traders therefore have had more interest in weather reports flashed from Argentina than those from Alberta, where the greatest grain crop in the history of the province has been moving, its vast quantity this year showing the effect of the acreage added by the record breaking settlement along the net work of branch lines of the Canadian Northern Railway in the last two years. The cables from Argentina reporting rain were a big market factor during the week and the prices were held buoyant by the war news from Turkey. The mild autumn has enabled farmers of the west and northwest to continue plowing uninterruptedly, and the greater the extent of soil turned over before winter the better the crop conditions the following spring. The promise, especially for the western provinces of Canada, is especially favorable, causing a large movement of money to Calgary, Edmonton and other centers for investments into which many millions of European and Canadian capital has been going in recent years in sums aggregating billions. The turkeys for the Thanksgiving feasts, which in thousands of homes will be this year an enthusiastic event, will not be up to grade, it is said, because the weather has been too warm for turkeys to fatten. The price, however, will not be off.

CITY TO HOUSE MORGAN'S ART

New York, Nov. 27.—A message from the members of the board of estimate, it was learned yesterday, was conveyed to J. Pierpont Morgan assuring the financier that the city January 1 would grant the $750,000 appropriation necessary to add a new wing to the Metropolitan museum of art for the housing of the wonderful Morgan art collection.

Mr. Morgan was informed the city has delayed making the appropriation because of [illegible] ly completed new wing [illegible] tain space for the advantageous exhibition of the treasures.

A book holder that an Ohio woman has patented has legs which stand upon [illegible] pended from the shoulders of a user whose hands are left free.

125 Cards, 10c Flowers, Birthday, Love, Kiss Cards, also [illegible] Send 10c. AMERICAN CARD CO., Dept. B [illegible] Spangler, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted send free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D.C.

WANTED: A MAN OR WOMAN all or spare time to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 539 L Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 5096, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Greatest Land Values in America

FARMS, $10 AN ACRE UP—Easy terms, in the Southeastern States, bordering Southern Railway line. Big crops, excellent market, annual profit $50 to $200 an acre. Best social and school privileges. Land Lists, subscription to "Southern Field," all services free. M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Ind. Agent, Room 93, Washington, D. C.

50 Acres, $600 Cash Needed, Near Village and Market.

Dandy little New York state farm on good main road, convenient to village, markets, churches, stores, creamery, schools; smooth, machine-work fields, 15 acres spring-watered pasture, wire fenced, 10 acres woodland, variety of fruit; cottage house, 36-ft. barn, poultry houses; owner has another farm, cannot care for both; if taken now only $1,200, $600 cash, balance easy terms. For traveling directions to see this, see page 45, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 35," 2nd edition, copy free. Station 105, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Union Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84 PARSONS, KANS.

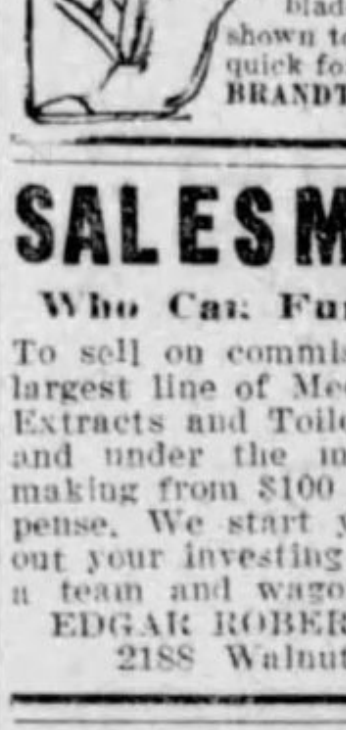
PATENTS GET LIST OF FACTORIES who could use your Patent. FREE Manufacturing and Patent advice. SUES & CO., Att'ys, 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will mention this paper and send 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show our cards to 6 of your friends. D43, NEW IDEAS CARD CO., 233 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

20 CHRISTMAS POST CARDS 10c Fine Illustrated Magazine.

Our mammoth Surprise Package of 20 loveliest Christmas Art Post Cards, in beautiful colors and exquisite gold, embossed designs, all different, and large illustrated magazine, sent you three months for only 10 cents. Address Household Magazine, Desk "G" Topeka, Kan.



AGENTS 100 Per Cent. PROFIT. Selling the newly-patented Brandt "Safe" Razor. Has all the advantages of a good old fashioned razor, yet made safe. Impossible to cut yourself. Its construction guarantees a good shave. Has natural sliding stroke with real shaving principles, not scraping. Big advantage over the "Hoe" shape safety razors. No kinks or adjustments to get out of order. Can be stropped and honed as an ordinary razor. No more blade expense. Men buy it as soon as it is shown to them. Agents reaping harvest. Write quick for terms, prices and territory. B. W. BRANDT RAZOR CO., 42 Hudson St. New York

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Who Can Furnish Team and Wagon

to sell our largest line of Medicines, Stock Foods, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet preparations [illegible] Pleasant, easy, healthy business. [illegible] from $100 to $300 per month [illegible] your own money. Write for particulars. Address, EDGAR ROBERTS MANUFACTURING CO., 2188 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN Have You a Buggy?

We have a wonderful money-maker for live salesmen [illegible] Big sales—big profits [illegible] farmers [illegible] Here's REAL CHANCE to cash in on [illegible] J. D. KRETZER, 2130 DeKalb St., St. Louis, Mo.

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CASH OR CREDIT

Catalogue FREE.

ONLY $10.00 Cash, balance $5 per month, buys this 3-year-guaranteed buggy. Buggies $29.50 up; Surries $45.00 up; Farm Wagons $40.00 up. [illegible] located in all the principal cities.

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